THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No 4 PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

SECOND EDITION

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Execution at New Brunswick, New Jersey, This Morning.

The Negro Joseph Williams is Hung for the Murder of John Reddick, November 15, 1866.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 5.—This morning was the time appointed for the execution of a negro man by the name of Joseph Williams, for the murder of another negro named John Reddick, on the 15th of November last. The case is such a curious one that it will bear repetition.

Previous History of the Murderer.

Joseph Williams, the guilty man, according to the account which he gave your correspondent, was born a slave, in Charleston, South Carolina, and had reached the age of thirty-nine years. When eighteen years old he left Charleston, and, still in bondage, lived first in Savannah and then in Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans. Several years before the war he contrived to escape from slavery, going first to New York city, and subsequently to Canada. Returning to the United States, he lived a while in Boston and Salem, Mass., and New York city, and then concluded to return to the South. At the time the war broke out he was employed as a sugar hand on a plantation fifteen miles from New Orleans. After the occupation of New Orleans by the Federal troops, he returned to that city, and served for nearly three years as the body servant of different army officers. About three years ago he came North with Major L. Ward, of New York, whose servant he had been for over a year, and for about the same period subsequently he acted as coachman to Mr. William Ward, the father of the Major, who resided at No. 22 West Sixteenth street.

After leaving the service of Mr. Ward, he remained for several months in New York city, a great portion of the time in idleness. About a year ago he came to Middlesex county, of which New Brunswick is the capital, and there earned a livelihood for some time by cutting wood and working out by the day as a farm hand. At the time of

The Murder of John Reddick,

Williams was at work in the woods, in Monroe township, some fifteen miles from this place. He resided in a small house, a portion of which was occupied by his fellow-laborer, Reddick, and the wife of the latter. It appears that Reddick and Williams did not agree very well, and frequent quarrellings were the result, in which, according to Williams' account, Reddick always came out best. On the day of the murder, Williams had a dispute with Reddick's wife concerning an iron dinner-kettle, the point at issue being as to whose dinner should first be cooked in it. Reddick was about to interfere in behalf of his wife, when the anger of Williams was aroused. The latter said he had made up his mind to have no more quarrels with Reddick, feeling quite sure that he would get worsted, especially as he was at the time suffering from lameness in one of his feet. So he made up his mind to put his hated antagonist out of the way without any more ceremony. Going to his own room, he procured a loaded gun, and then stepped out of doors, telling Reddick to step out and he would settle the trouble about the kettle. He then deliberately fired at his antagonist, and the latter fell, surviving long enough to utter the simple words, "Good-bye."

Williams Gives Himself Up.

Having thus taken upon himself the guilt of murder, he determined to give himself up to the officers of the law. He had ample opportunity to escape, as the reputation of the murdered man was quite bad, and no great exertions would probably have been taken to bring his murderer to justice. Williams, according to the determination which he formed from the first, sought out a magistrate and requested to be placed under arrest for the murder of Reddick, saying "I have shot the d—d nigger." But the magistrate was too incredulous to believe this story, and politely requested Williams to "Go to the Devil, and there shoot more of them!"

The guilty man appealed to another officer of the law, with the same result as before, and not until he had crossed the line into Monmouth county did he succeed in placing himself under arrest.

Being conducted to New Brunswick, he was lodged in jail until the April term of court, at which his trial took place. Agreeably to his persistent purpose from the first, he entered a plea of "guilty," but the Court refused to receive it, and the plea was retracted. The trial, however, was a mere formality, although Williams was ably and zealously defended; and having been found guilty of murder in the first degree, he was sentenced to be hung on the 5th of July.

The Prisoner's Demeanor

since his trial was entirely consistent with his purpose in surrendering himself to the officers of the law. He claims and great credit for this act, saying that he had acted from first to last the part of an honest man. He was attended during his imprisonment by the Rev. C. J. Page, pastor of the Piscataquay Baptist Church, in a neighboring township. With his spiritual adviser, and, indeed, with all who visited him, he talked freely and candidly, expressing a firm belief in the mercy of God and the mediation of the Saviour. In all this he appeared to be so enthusiastically sincere that it seemed impossible to doubt the truthfulness of his assumptions. When conversing on religious subjects, his face would almost glow, and his eyes would be upturned with an expression of unwavering faith. Last evening he said to your correspondent, "The time is short, I know; but it's too long—too long. To-morrow morning I shall see Jesus! This time to-morrow I shall be climbing Jacob's ladder."

In person he was very large and stout, measuring about five feet eleven inches, and weighing nearly one hundred and ninety pounds. His features were small, and rather intelligent, his hair short and crisp, and his complexion that of a full-blooded African.

Description of the Gallows.

At 10 o'clock the rope was adjusted to the neck of the culprit, the gallows being of the pattern used in New York, by which the person is executed standing on the ground, and is lifted suddenly in the air by the descent of a weight of three hundred pounds.

The Prisoner Conducted to the Gallows.

The indictment, and the transcript of the proceedings at the trial, were then read in the hearing of the prisoner, after which he was conducted from his cell, his hands being pinioned behind his back, and the black cap partially drawn down over his head. Passing the cell of Bridget Durgan, Williams paused and commenced exhorting her to prepare for the fate awaiting her. He told her that this was his last day on earth, and that if she expected to see him again she must "come to Jesus." During this exhortation the poor woman sobbed violently and uttered piercing shrieks, which could be heard throughout the prison.

The procession then passed out into the prison yard, and the prisoner took his stand under the gallows. He then addressed the audience, briefly reiterating his belief that he would soon be in a better and happier world.

The Final Parting.

Rev. Mr. Page then read the 51st Psalm, which the prisoner had stated expressed his present convictions and feelings. Mr. Page then offered a short prayer, the prisoner meanwhile swaying his body slightly, and with upturned eyes singing, "I'm going to Jesus." Williams then shook hands with his spiritual advisers, and the sheriff, and his attendants, and after the black cap had been drawn over his face repeated several times "Good-bye! Let me go!"

Launched into Eternity.

Everything being prepared, the Sheriff, J. Manning Clarkson, himself cut the rope, at 28 minutes before 11 o'clock, and the body of Joseph Williams was lifted several feet in the air and descended to within a short distance of the ground. Death resulted instantly, and once only were the knees slightly drawn up towards the body.

About 200 persons were present in the prison yard, but before the body was cut down the military were admitted to view it on the gallows, and after them the outside crowd, numbering several hundred, and including a number of ladies.

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

MAXIMILIAN'S DEATH.

The News in Paris—Imperial Fetes in Honor of the Sultan Countermanded—The Fourth of July Not to be Celebrated.

PARIS, July 3—Evening.—The news of the sad fate of the late Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico, has been received in the city. In consequence of the report of the tragedy, the grand military review ordered for to-morrow, with the imperial fetes which were to have taken place on the Fourth in honor of the Sultan of Turkey, have been countermanded by the Emperor. The celebration of the Fourth of July by the Americans resident in Paris and visiting generally on the Continent, for which great preparations have been made at the Pre Catalan, in the Bois de Bologne, will not take place. The arrangements have been brought to a close owing to the news of Maximilian's death.

FRANCE IN MOURNING.

Napoleon's Court Ordered in Mourning for Maximilian.

PARIS, July 3—Evening.—The French Court has been ordered in mourning, according to the usual state form, by Napoleon, in consequence of the death of Maximilian in Mexico.

BATTLE OF SADOWA.

Brilliant Celebration of the Anniversary of the Prussian Victory.

POTTSDAM, July 3.—The anniversary of the great Prussian victory over the Austrians at Sadowa was celebrated in grand style here today. King William of Prussia is in the city. He had an enthusiastic reception. New colors were presented to the regiments which took part in the decisive fight. There has been a fine military display.

THE DAY IN BERLIN.

The City Illuminated for Sadowa.

BERLIN, July 3.—The city of Berlin is brilliantly illuminated after the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Sadowa to day. Banners, flags, and streamers floated on every side during the day, and the fete was made joyous by all.

BANK SUSPENSION.

Suspension of an American House in Paris.

PARIS, July 3.—Messrs. Vandenbrock Brothers, American bankers, have suspended payment in this city. They ask from their creditors the space of a year to enable them to pay to each one-half of the money due to them. The depositors having money in the concern have suffered very much. The Messrs. Vandenbrock were favorite bankers with the American Rebels of the Southern States, the leading men of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy during the war in the United States.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 5.

Internal Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that whetstones are not included in the exemption of burrstones and grindstones, and are, therefore, subject to a tax of five per cent.

Health of Judge Wayne.

Judge Wayne this morning is in a dying condition, and is not expected to live throughout the day.

Agricultural Report.

It is stated in the June report of the Agricultural Department that in some parts of the South there have been complaints of rust, but it has been mainly confined to the leaf, while the grain was so nearly ripe as to be little liable to attack. The harvest has been gathered in Georgia and the other Gulf States, with a very gratifying result. The acreage of winter wheat is as large in a majority of the States as last year, although it is less in a few of the principal wheat-growing States.

Texas, Kansas, Ohio, and Indiana report a diminished acreage; Virginia, Georgia, Arkansas, and Tennessee, a largely increased growth; the New England States show a slight increase; the Middle States a similar advance, not exceeding six per cent; the Southern States an average increase of twenty per cent. If the conditions continue favorable, at least two hundred millions of bushels may be expected in all the States and Territories.

All the other cereals are represented in good condition.

The Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—An Omaha despatch says that a private letter from Fort Yankton states that the settlers between that post and Randall are in great alarm; that over 200 Indians were coming down the Missouri River, bent on mischief and murder. Letters from the Indian Agents declare themselves greatly alarmed, and they will probably leave the country, and that the Indians threaten indiscriminate attack on all settlements above Yankton. Some of the Indian stock stealers have been captured at the Ponce agency, but the commanding officer at Fort Randall feared to go and take them, lest the Indians should attack the fort during his absence.

General Sherman leaves to-day for Fort Harker, where he expects to meet General Hancock on Saturday.

The steamer Johnson arrived at St. Joseph yesterday from Montana, with $300,000 in gold dust in the hands of passengers.

The Kansas *State Record* nominates General Howard for President and Senator Pomeroy for Vice-President.

[A Vigilance Committee, 500 strong, are said to have organized at Juniesburg, Nebraska, to preserve the peace and protect the lives and property of citizens.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Geological Survey of North Carolina—Interesting Facts.

FORTRESS MONROE July 3.—Professor Kerr, of North Carolina, has recently made and published a report of a geological survey of the State of North Carolina. The territory explored in Western North Carolina is included within eleven counties west of the Blue Ridge and Yellow Mountains. After commenting upon the ancient character of the rocks of this region, Professor Kerr says:—"And not only do they belong to the lowest geological horizon, but the entire absence of all representatives of the later formations makes it necessary to conclude that we have here an extensive tract of the oldest land on the globe; and as North America is the eldest born of the continents, so the Black Mountain is the eldest of its giant brotherhood, and was the first to emerge from the face of the unbroken sphere of waters when the command went forth, 'Let the dry land appear.'" Upon this a Raleigh paper says:—"This is an imposing fact, and suggestive of the most interesting associations and reflections. It is well known, by the way, that all that was mortal of Dr. Mitchell, who died a martyr to science reposes on the topmost peak of the mountain—a peak, the actual height of which was first discovered and ascertained by himself, and named accordingly and properly after him. What man that ever lived, save the great lawgiver of the Jews, who received his sepulture at the hands of the Almighty on Mount Nebo, has a grander resting-place? Wellington and Newton, though they sleep in the venerable Abbey which is older than William the Conqueror have no such mausoleum. It were folly to place a monument on such a spot. In the enunciation of his opinion, sustained as it is by the most reliable and approved scientific data, Mr. Kerr has invested the burial-place of the venerable and distinguished Professor with a grand historic charm that mocks the fleeting memorials of human invention."

Political Meeting at Charlottesville, Va.—The Republican Party Indorsed.

A public meeting was held in Charlottesville, Va., on last Monday, and was largely attended by the people of the county, when an animated interchange of opinion on political subjects took place. Resolutions, after warm debate, were adopted, recommending co-operation with the Republican party of the United States, and authorizing and directing the chairman to appoint delegates to the Republican Convention called to meet in Richmond on the 1st of August. The adoption of the resolutions was advocated by Messrs. William L. Goodwin, R. T. W. Duke, Wm. T. Early, William P. Farrish and Dr. Randolph, and was opposed by Hon. S. F. Leake and others. A Norfolk paper (the *Day Book*), in speaking of the above meeting, says:—"The gentlemen participating in this movement are among the most respectable and influential citizens of the country, and they inaugurate this co-operation with the Republican party in the interests of reconstruction. We do not believe the Republican party of the North would be at all unforgiving towards the Southern people but for the constant irritation kept up by the Democratic party and its presses. We have all the time disclaimed any affiliation with the Democracy, and to-day we have less respect for that party than for the Republicans. They aided before the war in bringing on our troubles, and then basely betrayed and abandoned us; and now they are injuring us still, under the mask of friendship, by obstructing the settlement we all desire to see effected, and making capital out of our defenseless condition. We hope to Congress will agree upon some modification of the Reconstruction acts. If its coming legislation shall be in the interests of peace, liberality, and magnanimity towards the people of the South, let them pass a healing measure of that kind, and they would make liberalism so popular that we believe a strong party will spring up in a day."

Destitution in North Carolina.

Accounts of destitution among the poorer classes of people in some of the counties of North Carolina are constantly being received, and leave no room for doubt that the most intense suffering and sickness, from the want of food, prevails to a deplorable extent. An account from Wake county states that there are three hundred families, consisting of a thousand members, widows, decrepid men, old men, who are in a terribly suffering state. This writer says many are reported without food, and suffering mothers spend the night in sleeplessness soothing the cries for bread of their starving little ones; and all that they live on is green salad, berries, parched wheat for coffee, or boiled corn soaked in water for a beverage.

Cruel Murders and Outrages—Probable Outdone.

A fiendish outrage and murder is reported as having taken place in Jones county, North Carolina, a few days since, by three negroes, who went to the farm-house of Mr. Reeves Foster, and making an attack upon the family, captured them and shut them up in an out-house on the premises. They then robbed the house of all its contents, and, not becoming satisfied with this, set upon the family, and committed the most cruel murders ever recorded. The first victims were Mr. Foster and his wife, who were taken out and murdered before the eyes of their children. They then seized a daughter of Mr. Foster, and her child, an infant about five months old, and after snatching the child from her arms and killing it, murdered the mother. A younger daughter of the family caught up a child and started to run away from the scene, when she was fired upon by the miscreants, and herself and the child both wounded. She continued to travel on without halting, and, further molested, and succeeded in reaching a neighbor's house some two miles and a half distant from the scene of the murder. Upon examining the child it was found dead. Sheriff Craven, of Newbern, N. C., has left there with a posse of men, and a meeting of the citizens of that city was called on the same day to concert measures for aid in the arrest of the murderers of the Foster family.

Disasters to Crops in North Carolina.

Accounts from the interior of North Carolina give very discouraging prospects of the crops in that State this season. A letter from Louisburg states that it has rained for nearly two months, and that the crop prospects are very poor indeed. The Tar river has been higher than ever known before, and nearly all the low grounds in the country are overflowed. The Wilmington *Journal* says that a miniature rice plantation recently was seen floating down with the current on the broad bosom of the old Cape Fear past this city. It consisted of the turf or topmost soil of a portion of some rice field above the city, about 60 feet in diameter, out of which the rice was growing finely. And the paper adds that the Cape Fear river at this point for two days past has exceeded its boundaries, and spread itself through the lower portions of some of the streets bordering on its shores. The freshet seems rather to increase than diminish, the potato crop in the State is suffering materially from the rot. Those who boasted two weeks ago of their fine potatoes are joining in the general lament. The cotton crop also shares largely in the disaster, and is set down as a failure in some of the counties of Eastern North Carolina. Much of it has been overflowed, and is past redemption. Much of the low ground is hopelessly blighted, while the upland crops in many cases have been washed up.

Celebration of the Fourth at Fortress Monroe.

General U. S. Grant and family are expected to arrive here to-morrow, as the guests of Major-General Schofield, at the Chesapeake Seminary, to spend the Fourth and two or three days. The great event here to-morrow will be a fine display of fireworks in the evening, and will be witnessed from the ramparts of the fort by Generals Grant and Schofield, and their respective staffs, and the officers and ladies of the garrison. The following is the programme:—1. Signal rocket from each stand. 2. Blank cartridges from mortars. 3. Volley of rockets. 4. One 8-inch and one 10-inch shell. 5. Volley of rockets. 6. One 8-inch and one 10-inch shell. 7. Two vertical wheels. 8. Volley of rockets. 9. One 8-inch and one 10-inch shell. 10. Cross fire. 11. Two wheels, one vertical and one horizontal. 12. Stand of Roman candles. 13. Volley of rockets. 14. One 8-inch and one 10-inch shell. 15. Stand of brilliant fire. 16. Volley of rockets. 19. Fountain of Roman candles. 20. Two wheels, one vertical and one horizontal. 21. Volley of rockets. 22. One 8-inch and one 10-inch shell. 23. Two wheels, one vertical and one horizontal. 24. Volley of rockets. 25. One 8-inch and one 10-inch shell. 26. Gun-carriage, shot pile, and flag. 27. Volley of rockets. 28. Two wheels, one vertical and one horizontal. 29. One 8-inch shell. 30. Cross fire. 31. Volley of rockets. 32. Two vertical wheels. 33. Chandelier with flags. 34. One 10-inch shell. 35. Volley of rockets. 36. One 10-inch shell. 37. One stand of Roman candles. 38. Volley of rockets. 39. One 8-inch shell. 40. One eagle and arch. 41. Volley of rockets. 42. One 8-inch and one 10-inch shell. 43. Ordnance device. 44. Volley of rockets. 45. One 8-inch and one 10-inch shell. 46. Sun with wheel. 47. Volley of rockets. 48 One horizontal wheel. 49. One 8 inch and 10-inch shell. 50. Atlantic Telegraph. 51. Adieu July 4. 1867.

These fireworks, which are gotten up in the highest style of the pyrotechnic art, were made at the arsenal here, under the personal direction of Captain William Adams, the ordnance officer at this post. Numerous excursion parties will be present from Norfolk and Portsmouth to witness the display.

Miscellaneous.

N. L. McCready, Esq., of New York, and other metropolitan financiers and business men are visiting the State of Virginia with the view of making a tour over its immense land tracts, and investigating the commercial and agricultural prospects of the inhabitants. They visited here to-day, after spending several days in Norfolk and Portsmouth and vicinity, and are now prospecting in the counties of Northampton and Accomac, on the eastern shore of the State. The purchase of the steamships Saratoga and Niagara, formerly comprising a rival line between New York, Norfolk, and Richmond, and now consolidated into a large steamship company, with the monopoly of the freight and passenger trade, has given an impetus to the New Yorkers, and serves to more largely identify their interests with those of this State.

The gunboat Astrella, Commander William Budd, arrived in the harbor to-night, from Pensacola, Florida. She reported having spoken the U. S. ship Relief.

Severe Storm at Poughkeepsie—Buildings Struck by Lightning.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 4.—A severe thunder shower visited this place this afternoon, effectually putting an end to the celebration then in progress. It rained continually for four hours. The Catholic Church was struck by lightning, and considerably injured. Murphy's saw mill and icehouses were also struck, and the latter entirely destroyed. Loss, $5,000.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—The Fourth of July passed off here quietly. Some seven or eight picnics took a large number of people into the country.

Twelve houses in Covington, mostly small frames, were burned. The loss is about $30,000, with an insurance of $12,000.

The Union Cricket Ground in this city was opened yesterday with a match game of base ball between the Louisville and Cincinnati Clubs, in which the latter were victorious by a score of sixty to twenty-four. The game was witnessed by nearly two thousand people.

George Shields, a well-known builder, died yesterday of dropsy.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 4.—The corner-stone of the Indiana Soldiers' Home, at Knightstown Springs, was laid to-day under the auspices of the Indiana Department of the Grand Army of the Republic. Governor Conrad Baker delivered the oration.

At a German picnic near this city to-day, a man named Austin Foulk was killed by Tom. McCoy. The murderer made his escape, and is still at large.

Fatal Shooting Affair in Boston.

BOSTON, July 4.—A singular and startling tragedy took place in a boarding-house on Purchase street this forenoon, in which Mary Sweeney, a domestic, was shot dead by Edward Welsh, one of the boarders. She was in the back yard, and Walsh shot her from the kitchen window and then secreted himself in a store where he is employed, in which he was subsequently arrested. He is a married man, but has not been living with his wife. He claims the shooting was accidental, but his story is not believed.

Yachting in Ireland.

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, June 21.—Nothing would sail yesterday at Queenstown against the Fiona, seventy-eight tons, E. Boutcher, owner, consequently there was no race for large cutters at the Royal Western Regatta of Ireland. Other matches were unimportant.

MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard, this week.

Independence Day! The ninety-second of those bold famous. Nearly a century since the nation stood up among its fellows! How have we used that century? Like a just emancipated boy, intoxicated with freedom and strength, laughing at obstacles, careless how much evil he does or how much sin he commits. Only within half a dozen years have we sobered down to a serious effort to fulfil the great pledge that, under our rule, all men shall be free and equal.

Could we limit this pledge to men probably the century will not close without its being accomplished; but its essence and true meaning include both sexes, and we shall never be able to bind the great Declaration, like a frontlet, on unblushing brows, while woman is disfranchised. We get manhood equality and representative government from the Church; woman's equality in political life—herself man's fellow and comrade there—we ought to have brought from those German woods whence we issued on our way to world-wide empire. Feudalism stamped out this custom under its mailed heel; and, following this iron rule, a civilization brought from the Mediterranean—Roman, Greek, and Jewish—seemed to bury out of sight forever this just and wholesome law. But the vitality of our race and blood outlives all imported customs. Slowly, through feudal mail and the debasing one-halfness of Oriental civilization, crops out again the old German habit—woman man's fellow and comrade everywhere. After sixty generations, and 4000 miles distant from the cradle, the old features reappear. Many years will not elapse before another visitor may record, as Cæsar did, that "on all grave matters they take counsel with women." Then July 4 may be hailed for Liberty Day as truly as Independence Day, and no thoughtful man will need, as now, to hang his head when the great Declaration is read on this anniversary.

But this Fourth day of July will be renowned above its fellows. To-day assembles the Great Council of the Nation, in extra session, to see "that the Republic receives no harm." Let us hope they will inaugurate such a policy as will reassure all men. Break up the landed aristocracy of Rebeldom, and create millions of small holdings—the only sufficient basis of the ballot-box. Timid men fear this will exasperate the Rebels. They hate us as bitterly as they can already. Nothing we can do can increase their hate. Their sons are teaching their children to hate us. Nothing we can do will give this hate longer life than such teachings insure. Confiscation does not increase such hate. Confiscation only disarms it. If you cannot convert your enemy, it is wise to take away his arms. This confiscation does.

Sweep out of the way, by express declaration and enactment, all these shams and spectres of pretended State Governments. Increase, if necessary, the military force at the South. Let no village, however distant—no man, however obscure—be able to escape its all-present control. Propose such amendments to the Federal Constitution as shall render needless this vigilant supervision of, and vexatious interference with, State laws relating to the negro race. By appropriate clauses cut down State sovereignty to such small dimensions as shall leave no ground for race-hatred and class-legislation to stand upon.

All these measures are needed in order that wholesome laws may have free course to run. But the breakwater against which Congressional action beats in vain is not the South. Dismayed, although embittered, the South left to itself, would be on its knees. The tradition in the White House is the nation's obstacle and the Rebels' hope.

Unless Congress deliberately intends to waste the next two years, and risk defeat in 1868, it will impeach and remove the invetterate and besotted Rebel, and relieve us from the incubus of him and his Cabinet. We venture the assertion that leading men in the Republican party see the necessity of this, and if they refuse to do it, the sole reason will be fear of harm to that party—a fear which no evidence justifies—a risk trifling beyond adequate description, unless their conduct makes it otherwise.

Of course, we do not mean that you can safely impeach or successfully resist the President if the nation is to follow the sad and disgraceful example of Massachusetts. What a chapter of absurdities! An institution—Freemasonry—illegal in Massachusetts—its very existence a lie—invites a member's presence at its unholy rites. What right has the Governor of Massachusetts to add dignity to such scenes?

Yet State officials and city officials crowd to give importance to the occasion. A Federal Senator adds his indorsement. The President of Harvard College, of course, appears. The chief of the clergy (wheresoever the carcase is, there will the "vultures" be gathered together) contribute their support. Think of Seward, the first scene of whose fame was the profession of Anti-Masonry, sharing in such a journey!

I know the excuse—the office, as Shakespeare tells us, even "a dog's obeyed in office." I scoff at the excuse. When the President travels as President, magistrates may be bound, in etiquette, to notice him. But even then I commend to Senators and Governors the high-toned orders of Secretary Welles. Alas that they fall beneath even his standard! Waiving this I contend that when Andrew Johnson (not the President) travels as a Free Mason, to be present at illegal rites in Massachusetts, there is no need or presence of excuse for magistrates to notice him. When these men wake up to find how much added obstinacy Andrew Johnson has carried home from this occasion, and how much popular opposition to him has been called out by Ball, New York—Dear Sir:—I desire that you will accept my thanks for your kind invitation of the 24th ult., to meet with the Tammany Society on the Fourth of July, and to participate in the interesting ceremonies which are to take place on that occasion. I sincerely regret official cares will deprive me of the pleasure of going abroad, and of the improvement I should derive from hearing the discourse of my venerable friend, Mr. Verplanck.

I am, dear sir, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Men talk of an extra session to last only a few days—just to stop the leak Stanbery has made in the Military bill, and then adjourn. That he may make another flaw and thus necessitate another session, I suppose? Some hundred years ago Boston made a by-law that no negro should walk the streets at night without a lantern. All negroes carried lanterns, empty. The fathers met again and enacted that the lanterns should have candles. They did thenceforth, but not lighted. Again the fathers met and ordered lanterns with lighted candles: and so accomplished their intent—a story of legal evasion not wholly unlike one the *Spectator* records.

Does Congress mean to follow this example, meeting as often as one flaw is invented; adjourning when it is remedied, to wait for another attack on its legislation, and so drawl on? While enemies construe and execute its laws Congress cannot safely adjourn. No need to increase our army at the South if only Congress will remain in session. While Johnson holds the White House, Congress must encamp in the Capitol. Members may be mustered out, or have leave of absence when the White House surrenders or is cleansed. Not until then.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

SANTA ANNA.

His Official Surrender and His Letter to Peraza.

HAVANA, June 29.—*La Razon del Pueblo*, a paper published in Merida, gives the following additional news about General Santa Anna, in its issue of the 21st inst:—

The General and his brother-in-law and Secretary L. G. Videl (who is not a voluntary prisoner, as I stated at first), were sent from Merida to Campeachy by Governor Cepeda, who wrote the following letter to General Garcia:—

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND MILITARY HEADQUARTERS OF THE FREE AND SOVEREIGN STATE OF YUCATAN,—At this moment, about six in the afternoon, I have received an official communication from the military commander at Sisal, announcing to me the capture of ex-General Santa Anna and his secretary L. G. Videl. Official documents are in my possession, of which I send you a copy, which prove in a positive manner that said Santa Anna, after his many crimes, intended to inaugurate a political movement against the legitimate Government of the Republic, and as the precarious condition of the State does not permit me to keep them in a secure prison, I send them to you by Captain Gomez of the Liberal armed launches Hidalgo and Republicana, that you may keep them in confinement in your city until the orders arrive from the Supreme Government respecting their disposal. I expect that you will execute this task with care, and the duties due to the service of the Republic.

Independence and Liberty. M. CEPEDA,
Governor and Military Commander.

MERIDA, June 12, 1867.

The prisoners were delivered to General Garcia on the 15th by Captain Gomez and immediately lodged in prison, where they were closely guarded.

SANTA ANNA'S LETTER TO PERAZA.

The following is a copy of General Santa Anna's letter to General Peraza, who, however, did not feel inclined to follow his fortunes:—

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES STEAMER VIRGINIA, June 11, 1867.—To General Martin Peraza.—My Dear Friend and Countryman:—I embrace the opportunity of sending you by Lieutenant-Colonel Hilario Mendez, who goes on shore here, a few lines to salute you again, our communications having been interrupted for such a length of time, and as I wish to inform you that I hold you in the same esteem as always. Mr. Mendez will inform you of certain incidents happening to me before Vera Cruz, and he will tell you all; nevertheless I send you a copy of the declaration of the captain and officers of the Virginia, respecting the outrage of the 7th inst. I also send you a copy of the conversation which took place between the commander of the United States man-of-war Tacony and myself, so that you can order these interesting documents to be printed for circulation, while I shall do the same in Havana and the United States. I think that you will share with me the indignation caused by the provocation and insult of Commander Rowe, aided by his cannons; for at least you are a good Mexican, and cannot view with indifference the outrages committed on us by daring foreigners, who take advantage of our weakness produced by our dissensions.

If I cannot succeed in returning to Vera Cruz immediately, either in a merchant vessel or man-of-war, I shall remain in Havana for some time, and whether in that city or Vera Cruz, I shall be happy to fulfil your requests, and remain your obedient servant and friend, who wishes you every felicity.

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

P. S.—I also send you a copy of the address which I have thought proper to issue to the Yucatecos, while I was before Sisal, in case the copies I sent them should have been lost. If it meets with your wish, you can have them made public through the press.

The proclamation has been already forwarded by the Star of the West, and the Santa Anna's letter shows what his intentions were for the future.

MURDER IN INDIANA COUNTY.

An Old and Respectable Citizen Murders His Son-in-Law—The Perpetrator in Custody.

The Indiana (Pa.) *Democrat* of this week gives the following details of an atrocious murder perpetrated in that county:—"The peaceful community in the neighborhood of the village of Washington, in Canoe township, was startled on Monday last by the commission of a cool and deliberate murder, perpetrated by an old and respectable citizen upon the person of his own son-in-law. The murderer is Nicholas Vandevinder, and his victim John B. Bowers. It appears that some time ago Vandevinder divided his property between his two sons-in-law, the deceased, John B. Bowers, and Eli Miller, with the understanding that Bowers, who had got the home farm, was to keep him during his life. Lately Vandevinder became dissatisfied with his treatment, alleging that he was persecuted and treated harshly by Bowers and his family. This at length so preyed upon him that he formed a deliberate purpose to kill Bowers.

"On Monday morning last, after Bowers had left the house and gone to a field a short distance off, accompanied by his two little sons, for the purpose of ploughing corn, Vandevinder coolly and deliberately loaded his rifle, a most formidable looking instrument of death, and followed him. Concealing himself in a fence corner, Vandevinder waited until Bowers passed him, when taking deliberate aim he shot him down, the ball entering his left side, killing him instantly. The murderer then went to the house and packed a few clothes in his saddle-bags, and taking his gun with him fled in the direction of this place, taking the road leading to Plumville, which place he reached in the evening, a distance of about 20 miles. After the murder the little boys of Bowers, who witnessed the shooting, gave the alarm, and immediate pursuit of the murderer was made. Mr. Samuel Neal, a near neighbor of Bowers, followed close upon the track of Vandevinder, and arrived at Plumville about an hour after him. He procured the assistance of Mr. T. H. Wynkoop, and Captain John Sutton, who arrested and brought Vandevinder to town and committed him to jail. This is a circumstantial account of the affair, as detailed by Mr. Neal, and fully sustained by the admissions of the prisoner.

"The prisoner is a fine-looking old man, aged about fifty-nine years, and has heretofore borne an irreproachable character. The deceased was apparent a quiet, civil young man, aged probably about thirty-five years, and leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss. The murder appears to have been perpetrated coolly and deliberately, and Vandevinder when arrested did not deny the killing, but admitted it and detailed all the particulars. He appears to have been so exasperated at Bowers' conduct that his passions overcame his reason entirely, and he even now does not realize fully his desperate condition."

THE FOURTH IN NEW YORK.

The Tammany Society held their anniversary in New York yesterday. The following letters were read:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Hon. John T. Hoffman, Grand Sachem, etc. etc.—Sir:—I have received the invitation of the Tammany Society of Columbian Order to participate in the ceremonies of that Order on the 4th instant, the ninety-first anniversary of our nation's Independence.

I would be very happy to comply with that invitation, but the time I have already spent from the capital renders my presence necessary here at this time. I heartily unite with the Society in the hope that the day is not far distant when the people "will be once more united in those bonds of concord, unity, and fraternity on which our nation was founded by the Fathers, and on which alone it can be great."

Trusting that the celebration will be as pleasant and successful as you desire, I have the honor to be, with great respect, sincerely yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 2.—To his Honor John T. Hoffman, Grand sachem of the Tammany Society, City Hall, New York—Dear Sir:—I desire that you will accept my thanks for your kind invitation of the 24th ult., to meet with the Tammany Society on the Fourth of July, and to participate in the interesting ceremonies which are to take place on that occasion. I sincerely regret official cares will deprive me of the pleasure of going abroad, and of the improvement I should derive from hearing the discourse of my venerable friend, Mr. Verplanck.

I am, dear sir, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

HANDSOME DONATION.—Mayor McMichael has received a cash donation of $4074·30 from the German Cabinet Makers of Philadelphia, in aid of the sufferers by the recent explosion in Sansom street. This is in addition to a large previous donation.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, July 5, 1867.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 1011 was bid for for 10-40s; 109¾ for 6s of 1881; 106¼ for June and August 7·30s; 110¼ for '62 5-20s; 107⅝ for '64 5-20s; 107¼ for '65 5-20s; and 106⅞ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99¾, and old do. at 95.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 54 81-100@55, an advance of ¼; Catawissa preferred at 29¼, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53, no change; and Minehill at 57, no change. 125 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 30 for Little Schuylkill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 57½ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 25 was bid for Spruce and Pine; 44½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 12 for Hestonville; 30½ for Green and Coates; and 85 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 162 was bid for Philadelphia; 140 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 100½ for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 57½ for Girard; 40 for Consolidation; 63 for Commonwealth; and 63½ for Union.

Canal shares were unchanged. Susquehanna Canal sold at 16¼, no change; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 30½; 19¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 50 for Morris Canal; and 56¾ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139; 11 A. M., 139½; 12 M., 139½; 1 P. M., 139¾, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price Wednesday evening.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 109½@109¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111@111¼; do., 1864, 107⅞@108¼; do., 1865, 108¼@108⅜; do. new, 106⅝@107⅛; 5s, 10-40s, 101⅛@101½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106⅜@107; do., 2d series, 106⅛@106½; 3d series, 106⅛@106⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117; May, 1865, 116⅛; do. August, 1865, 115⅛; do. September, 1865, 114⅛; do. October, 1865, 114⅛.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109¼@109½; do. 1862, 111@111¼; do., 1864, 107⅛@108⅛; do., 1865, 108⅛@108½; do., 1865, new, 106⅜@107⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101⅛@101½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106⅜@107⅛; do., June, 106⅛@106⅜; do., July, 106⅞@106⅝; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 118⅛@119⅛; do. August, 1864, 118⅛@118⅜; do., October, 1864, 117⅜@117⅝; do., December, 1864, 116⅛@117⅛; do., May, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., Aug., 1865, 115⅜@115⅝; do., September, 1865, 115@115⅛; October, 1865, 114⅜@115; Gold, 138⅛@138¼. Silver, 131⅛@133.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 5.—The Flour Market is at a stand

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

More Botheration.

From the Tribune.

The readers of history will join with us in declaring that there are myths and botherations enough already in the chronicles of our race. Even before the present year of our Lord, there was the Wandering Jew, Pope Joan, Perkin Warbeck, The Man in the Iron Mask, the Chevalier d'Eon, The Man in the Claret-Colored Coat, the Man who Struck Mr. William Patterson, the Man who read Cooper's "Mannikins," while in 1867 came Mr. McGinnis and Mr. McCracken to increase the mysterious list. It is known that in accordance with our duty as public journalists, we inquired, advertised, and in all ways sought for specific information regarding the last-named umbrageous worthies; but nothing came of it except an intensification of the muddle. While we were resting from our labors, as we weep to say, the President has started in what is called his "speech" in Baltimore on the 18th ult. another personal and biographical puzzle. He said:—"Let me appeal to you in the language of the ship-wrecked mariner, 'Cling to the Constitution as the last plank of liberty, though the darkness of night and the tempest may close round you!'" We do not deny the elegance, and the morality, and the wisdom of this sentiment considered as a sentiment. We have, it is true, found ourselves upon the dark billows, with but one plank between us and destruction; but our honest opinion is that, under such damp circumstances, the best thing a man can do is to cling to a plank, always provided he can find a plank to cling to; but why "a ship-wrecked mariner" bobbing about in quest of a board, with his mouth sure to be filled with salt water if he opens it, should make a speech concerning "the Constitution," is a little more than we comprehend. If he must be loquacious at such an awful moment, he should either say his prayers or sing out for assistance. According to Mr. Johnson, there was once a patriotic tar, who being in a briny extremity, said:—"Cling to the Constitution as the last plank of liberty, though the darkness of night and the tempest may close around you!" Now we want to know why the name of this brave and eloquent Sinbad was not given? No naval individual, so thoroughly devoted, in the water, to the land of his birth, should continue anonymous. It would be an act of crying injustice to the amphibious classes. We know the name of Harry Bluff, who "cried out avast! And the colors of America he nailed to the mast, And he died like a true Yankee sailor!" Here is a greater than Mr. Bluff, who, just before he went down to the sharks, in the very worst possible weather, the stars obscured, the wind blowing a gale, and the Lively Sally gone to the bottom, sung out, "Cling to the Constitution." Was it the captain, or the mate, or the cook, or the cabin-boy? If Mr. Johnson mentioned the particulars privately to anybody in Baltimore, we should be willing to pay handsomely for them with a view to publication.

The Impeachment Question and the Presidency.

From the Herald.

There are wheels within wheels, a curious complication, upon the impeachment question, as it appears. For instance, it is given out that a majority of the Republicans on the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives are preparing a report with the opinion that the evidence taken is sufficient to call for the impeachment and removal of President Johnson, and that to this end they will ask for an October session of Congress. Next it appears that a minority of the Republicans on this committee, three out of the seven, will content themselves with a resolution censuring the President. It further appears, from one of our special correspondents, that "Old Thad Stevens," if no one else will, intends to bring the House to the direct test on a square and unqualified impeachment resolution.

We may, therefore, expect at this July session an intensely interesting and momentous conflict among the Republican cliques and factions upon this question of impeachment or no impeachment. "Old Ben Wade," President of the Senate, has his supporters behind him who desire to put him in the White House chair now occupied by "Andy Johnson," either to keep it warm for Chief Justice Chase, or to use its advantages directly in behalf of the nomination of "Old Ben" himself by the Republican Convention of 1868. The conservative Republicans who are in favor of General Grant, on the other hand, desire, if possible, to hold President Johnson where he is, and President Wade where he is, at least till after the Republican Presidential Convention of next spring. Mr. Johnson, as the dispenser of the spoils of the Administration, if he is not working for them, is not working against the Grant men; but "Old Ben Wade" in the White House, it is feared, would measure every office-holder's and every office-seeker's corn in his own half-bushel, or in the bushel of Chief Justice Chase. Here, then, is the split in the Republican camp upon the impeachment question, and the result will most probably be the defeat of the impeachment faction and the success of the Grant Republicans in the retention of Andrew Johnson in his office to the end of his term, provided always that he tries no more experiments against the manifest purposes of Congress in any quibbling construction of the laws.

If the radicals are wise they will not attempt the removal of President Johnson, which would be killing the goose that lays their golden eggs, but they will let well enough alone. If they must impeach somebody, let them take up Attorney-General Stanbery for the "high crimes" or "misdemeanors" of avowing before the Supreme Court, as the Government advocate against the Mississippi petition of Sharkey and Walker, that politically on the questions at issue his sympathies were with the enemies of the Union, and for volunteering his legal opinion as excuses for President Johnson in unfaithfully executing the laws of Congress; or let them haul up the Secretary of State for his warning on that famous Chicago pilgrimage, that we must take Andrew Johnson "as President or King," and for parading it on his late trip to Boston, as a great virtue on the part of his Excellency, that he had magnanimously refrained from pushing his conflict with Congress to Oliver Cromwell's settlement; or they might arraign Postmaster-General Randall for the demoralizing declaration that "they who eat the President's bread and butter must support his measures," which is making "Andy Johnson" "every inch a king." They might even catch old grandfather Welles under the jibboom, if they would only look into the log of the old skipper's tacking and backing during the last two years. In any event, in this matter of impeachment, let not Congress repeat the folly of the fool in the fable who killed the goose that laid his golden eggs.

The Military Governors and the Reconstruction Law.

From the Times.

Whatever else it may do, or leave undone, Congress will certainly pass some bill explaining and perfecting the Reconstruction law of last session. If it is to accomplish its purpose—or any useful purpose—that law must be precise in its provisions, and be carried out with uniformity in the several districts. This fact was recognized by the Military Commanders themselves, in applying to the President for instructions as to the meaning of the law; and he took only the usual course in referring that application to the Attorney-General, and in sending his opinion for the "information" of the parties concerned.

Congress is not satisfied with the scope and contents of that opinion. In its judgment, the law is misconstrued, and its intent defeated. Let it, then, pass a bill putting the provisions of the law beyond dispute. As it stands, the execution of this, as of all other laws, devolves upon the President. Nor is it easy to see how any bill can be passed which will release him from that duty. It will not do to insist, as some do insist, that the Military Governors either are, or ought to be, practically irresponsible to the President in the execution of the Reconstruction law. Instead of that, no public trusts were ever created in this Government which so absolutely required the most rigid supervision of its Executive head. The very fact that the Reconstruction law is the most extraordinary law ever passed by Congress, adds, in the same extraordinary degree, to the Presidential obligation to see it faithfully and rightfully executed. The same extreme public necessity which constrained Congress, holds the constitutional executor of its will all the more closely to his regular duty. It is bad enough that Congress has been compelled to adopt desperate means against a deadly evil. But far worse will it be if those means are so mismanaged as to fail of their purpose, and impose the necessity of repeated renewal or of a succession of mere makeshifts, consuming invaluable time, and, after all, ending probably in confusion worse confounded.

To reëstablish constitutional government over the South we have been forced to set aside, for a time, the fundamental maxims of republican government, and some of the most sacred bulwarks of Anglo-Saxon liberty, founded in the most ancient times, older than Congress, older than Parliament itself—portions of the citadel of freedom for which our progenitors struggled for centuries after the heptarchy, and to secure which kings have been deposed, dynasties have been changed, and the blood of innumerable martyrs has been shed. It will hereafter be judged to be a great crime of the Rebellion, that it compelled us to disturb these venerable foundations. All loyal men will share in that crime if they do not see to it that this disturbance shall be as brief as possible. This brevity will be determined, first of all, by the rapidity and completeness with which the Reconstruction law is made to do its work. It is the *efficiency* of the law alone that can compensate for the reproach and burden of its existence.

To give this great measure the speedy and thorough efficiency required, it is supremely important that its execution should be consistent and steady. There can be no such consistency and steadiness if, as is claimed, the Military Governors are to follow each his own fancy or judgment, without being subject to a common regulator. We have already seen the most different uses made of their power by different Governors—in one district kicks, in another caresses—here fair, manly dealing, there the waywardness of the weak old nurse, who beats the child till it cries, and then beats it because it cries. Our Southern correspondence has made it perfectly manifest that there is a great inequality in the Southern States in respect to the rapidity and degrees with which the spirit of loyalty and Union has returned to their people. They not only differ, but differ very differently from what their character and antecedents would have led us to expect. Tennessee, instead of being very forward, is very backward, while South Carolina and Mississippi, instead of obstinately holding back, are in the very first ranks of progress.

It is high time that all such anomalies should be corrected by the enforcement of uniform regulations and a systematic policy, under the prescription of Congress and the guidance of a single hand. Enough has been developed to make it certain that the Reconstruction law needs only this to accomplish its end completely. It has been made clear that the South desires no more war, that her only future object is quiet and security, and that, accordingly, she has given up, at one and the same time, slavery and rebellion forever. In their effort to get back into the Union, the Southern people have, in the main, displayed a constant purpose, a good faith, a self-reliance, and a power of adaptation that have proved that dear-bought experience has not been lost upon them.

The general testimony of all intelligent and impartial observers proves that the South is disposed to accept and abide by the Reconstruction law, in the meaning and spirit which Congress intended to give it. They accept the conditions it was designed to embody, and will perform the duties it was intended to impose. Nor have they evinced any disposition to be technical in their construction of its terms, or even to accept and insist upon the technicalities interposed by the Attorney-General on their behalf. Let Congress remove all ground for cavil—put into clear and unmistakable language what it intended to enact, and what it still intends to insist upon—and neither the President nor anybody else will have the power, even if he has the wish, to arrest or retard the beneficent work it was designed to accomplish.

Difficulties of Congress at the Extra Session.

From the World.

We assume, until the contrary appears, that Congress will undertake no other business than an amendment of the Reconstruction law, which has confessedly broken down under the attempt of the Attorney-General to give it a consistent interpretation. This business alone will suffice to task to the utmost the acumen and ingenuity of the Republican members. First, they are bound to present, what they have never yet presented, a perspicuous statement of the conditions on which the Southern States will be restored to their Federal privileges, with a pledge that when these conditions are complied with the States shall be no longer excluded. The Presidential election is so near that barely time is left for reorganization in season for the excluded States to participate, and if definite and final conditions are not now offered, the Republican party must rest under the imputation of postponing and staving off the restoration of the Union for reasons of mere party advantage. There must be some conditions on which the States will be finally readmitted, or else the restoration of the Union is impossible. But the conditions on which the Republican party mean to insist are such as Congress dare not avow; for it would be an affront to public decency for Congress to declare by law that the title of the State to readmission depends upon their voting with the Republican party. The first difficulty of Congress is, therefore, to find ostensible conditions which will coincide with and serve as a cover for the real one. If Congress dared to say frankly that the States shall not be restored until a majority of their citizens vote the Republican ticket, the task of the session would be considerably simplified. But the necessity of reaching their object through crooked paths renders it impossible for them to give a definite and irrevocable pledge; for the conditions to which the pledge would be attached being necessarily different from the conditions meant to be enforced, they fear that a compliance with the open demand would not secure the unavowed object. Intrinsic justice and a growing public impatience require that the Southern people shall be told what they must do to be restored, that Congress shall at last offer terms by which it will stand. But Congress as a body of partisans can neither safely do this nor forbear to do it. Their embarrassment consists in the difficulty of fixing upon ostensible terms which shall covertly include the real ones.

It being the intention of Congress to continue the exclusion of the States until they give Republican majorities, Congress will find it impossible, secondly, to devise a tolerable scheme of government for the preservation of order during the long period of dismemberment. The experiment initiated by the Reconstruction acts contemplates three different sources of authority, namely, the Congress of the United States, the existing State Governments, and the Military Commanders. It is utterly impossible to administer the affairs of those States without the aid of their State Governments, and it is incumbent on Congress to define with precision the extent of their authority, and draw the line which separates it from that of the Military Commanders. Are the Commanding Generals to be controlled by law, or only by their own irresponsible wills? The latter would be monstrous. It would not only introduce as many jarring systems as there are different commands, and substitute personal caprice for law, but it would be a virtual abdication by Congress of the authority it claims to exercise over this subject. The Reconstruction law declares that the existing State governments are provisional, and subject to revision or displacement by the United States. But capricious alterations by the Generals can hardly be what Congress intended, since it cannot be supposed that Congress intended to introduce as many different systems as it established different commands. If the commanders can do what they please with the State governments, they may abolish them altogether, although Congress contemplated their continued existence as the chief part of the machinery of local administration. If the Generals can remove any State officer they please at their mere discretion, then they may remove all State officers and thereby annihilate, in their respective commands, all authority but their own. It is incumbent on Congress to draw a line of demarcation between the military authority and the provisional State authority. The States must not be under a government of caprice, but of law. Congress, in passing the Reconstruction act, seemed to suppose that it had relieved itself from the duty of precise and specific legislation in respect to these conflicting jurisdictions, by turning the subject over to the military commanders. But it is found on trial that this evasion of the difficulty is impracticable, and Congress assembles to attempt the specific legislation it neglected and shirked. When it enters upon the task, it will find that it has undertaken to solve an insoluble problem. By the very fact of assembling Congress repudiates Mr. Stanbery's opinion that the provisional State Governments are to stand in all their force, and clothed with all their functions, until superseded by the new ones contemplated by the Reconstruction law. Positive authority for interference with them is to be conferred on the commanding generals. But any grant of authority which is limited and specific, which is so restrained by rule as to make its exertion uniform in all the five departments, will leave the States in the possession of a vast body of powers reserved from military intermeddling. On the other hand, an unlimited and unrestricted grant of authority conveyed in general terms, leaving its extent to the mere discretion of the several commanders, will be a virtual enaction of five different and inconsistent systems calling anew for the harmonizing interference of the Executive, which in turn will create a necessity similar to the present for another revision of the law by Congress. The *status* of the existing State Governments during their provisional period is a subject on which Congress cannot attempt precise legislation without involving itself in a labyrinth of insurmountable difficulties. But if it fails to legislate on this subject, it might as well not assemble.

Another difficulty, and a grave one, results from the possibility of the States being reorganized and their politics controlled by the negro element. The only chance of giving these States to the Republicans is through the negro vote, increasing it by whites enough to make it a majority. But this will lead inevitably to negro office-holding, a result which the Republicans dread and deprecate. The negroes will be a majority of the Republican party in every Southern State, and it will be in their power to dictate all the nominations to office. That they will practise any such self-abnegation as to give all the offices, with their emoluments and honors to white leaders, is contrary to all probability. But not even the radicals would care to vouch for the preservation of order in the South under the rule of black governors and legislators, black judges and juries. The crudeness and insolence of such a *régime* would be insufferable by the white inhabitants, and the constant abuses of negro authority would cause a reaction undoing all the radicals begun. Black members of Congress would be the scorn and scandal of the country; but the radicals dare not make color a disqualification for office, and in the absence of all legal disqualifications the negroes will be as free to elect members of Congress of their own color as they will be to vote for Congressmen at all. The necessity of preventing this result thickens the difficulties which encompass Congress, and will prevent their passing any Reconstruction law through which a skilful Attorney-General may not "sail a seventy-four gun ship," as Mr. Stanbery has done through the law it is now sought to patch up.

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PAUL & FERGUSON,

4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

1 28 mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street,

Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECtures is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 Broadway, NEW YORK." 5 24 mw 3m*

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of

FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,

ETC. ETC.,

Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Doree." "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 2 15

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

AMUSEMENTS.

KELLEY'S

GIFT CONCERTS.

KELLEY'S FIRST GRAND

North American Gift Concert

Is Now Positively Fixed to Take Place

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, N. Y. CITY,

SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

A CARD.—The proprietors of the North American Gift Concert, advertised to take place at the Wabash avenue Rink, Chicago, Ill., and postponed, have the pleasure to announce that it will take place at Cooper Institute, New York, by the earnest request of thousands of subscribers in the Middle and Eastern States, where a large share of our tickets have been sold, and that a series of Concerts will be given, to be followed in rapid succession.

The delay in its completion has been unavoidable, notwithstanding the sale of tickets has been immense and without a parallel on the continent. Under any circumstances the Concert will now be given as above stated.

$500,000 VALUABLE GIFTS, VALUED AT FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS, INCLUDING $100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

For fifteen years we have been engaged in business, and we point with pride to the reputation we have won for honesty and integrity. Many of the prominent citizens of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago will bear witness to the statement that we have never made any promises to the public that we have not sacredly fulfilled, and we refer to the leading bankers and merchants of these cities for our character for fair dealing.

In spite of every obstacle, we shall prove to the public that the North American Gift Concert will be conducted honorably, and that all the gifts advertised will be distributed fairly and to the satisfaction of our patrons.

The delay in the completion of this gigantic enterprise has been solely in the interest of the ticket-holders. This is the largest undertaking of the kind ever brought to a successful termination in the United States.

Tickets sold for Concert to take place at Wabash Avenue Rink, Chicago, Illinois, are good for this Concert at Cooper Institute, New York City.

A present given with every concert ticket.

1 Gift in Greenbacks			$30,000
1	do	do	10,000
1	do	do	5,000
1	do	do	4,000
1	do	do	3,000
1	do	do	2,000
20	do	do	$1000 each 20,000
20	do	do	$500 each 10,000
1840 Gifts in Greenbacks, amounting to			16,000
1 Gift Residence in Chicago			5,000
400 Gold Watches, amounting to			50,000
600 Silver Watches, amounting to			21,000
And the balance, comprising Pianos, Melodeons, and other Gifts, amounting to			324,000
Making 500,000 Gifts.			

A committee to be chosen by ticket holders at the first Concert will promptly distribute the presents, one to every concert ticket holder, and their report will be published in "Kelley's Weekly," with portrait and biographical sketch of the persons receiving the thirty largest gifts, and be sent to all ticket holders at once. The tickets from our numerous agents having been gathered in, persons disappointed in being unable at our principal office to obtain tickets, can now be supplied, as long as they last, by addressing us at No. 691 Broadway, New York. Tickets will be sent promptly by mail, on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

We will send 5 tickets for $4·50; 10 for $9·00; and 20 for $17·50, send the name of each subscriber, and their Post Office address, and town and State. Money by Draft, Post Office Order, Express, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. Address all communications to A. A. KELLEY & CO.,

6 26 14t No. 691 BROADWAY, New York.

HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD STREET, below Locust.

MONDAY EVENING, July 8, 1867,

GRAND CONCERT

for the BENEFIT of the

FAMILIES OF THE FIREMEN

Who Perished at the Late Conflagration.

Tendered by the members of the

ATHLETIC GLEE ASSOCIATION,

Assisted by the Members of the

HANDEL & HAYDN SOCIETY,

MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY,

YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR SOCIETY,

EUTERPE GLEE ASSOCIATION,

And the

LIBERTY SILVER CORNET BAND, No. 1.

The following Artists have also kindly volunteered their valuable services, and will positively appear on this occasion:—

Mrs. J. SCHIMPF,
Miss G. BLACKBURNE,
Miss H. ALEXANDER,
Mr. CARL SENTZ,
Mr. JEAN LOUIS,
Mr. J. UMSTEAD,
Professor McCLURG,
Mr. R. M. BOLES,
Mr. B. FRANK PARIS.

CONDUCTOR,

MR. H. H. ROSEWIG.

PIANIST.

MR. THOMAS A'BECKET.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

No Reserved Seats.

Tickets can be had at Trumpler's, S. E. corner Seventh and Chesnut streets; Smith's Music Store, Eighth street, above Cherry; and at the Hall on the night of the Concert. 7 3 3t

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE, now on exhibition,

DAY AND EVENING,

in the Southeast Gallery of the

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 5 tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.

MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER

respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as

SMITH'S ISLAND,

on SUNDAY next, May 5, she invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30 tf

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. G. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all, he ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public. 6 18 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

PATENT MOSQUITO BAR.

JUST ISSUED.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

Fortune to be made in every State. Call and see one of them.

Can be manufactured very low.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE BY

HOLLAND & HIBBS,

6 19 1m NO. 1931 BROWN STREET

WATCHES JEWELRY, ETC.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.

The undersigned beg leave to inform Proprietors of Hotels, Restaurants, and Steamboat Companies that they are now better prepared than ever to supply them with FIRST QUALITY HARD METAL, SILVER SOLDERED, TRIPLE-PLATED TABLE WARE, viz.:—Forks and Spoons (heavy stock), Dinner and Tea Castors, Sugars, Creams, Bread and Cake Baskets, Pickle Jars, Side Dishes (all sizes), Syrup Cups, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Knives (plated or unplated), and in fact everything required to furnish tables in the most complete manner.

These goods are all of our own manufacture and plate, bearing our stamp, and warranted in every respect to be as represented.

Our facilities for getting out goods in the shortest possible space of time are unsurpassed. Having furnished some of the largest Hotels and Steamboats in the country, we refer to them with pride, and our Ware can be examined and seen in daily use at the

La Pierre House, Philadelphia.
Ashland House, Philadelphia,
St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburg,
United States Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
National Hotel, Washington.
Steamer Great Republic, St. Louis and New Orleans trade.
Steamship Tioga, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, etc. etc.

MEAD & CO.,

Manufacturers of Silver-Plated Ware and Furnishers of Hotels and Steamers,

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

4 4 3m rp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1 4p

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of

MANTLE CLOCKS,

Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 20 4

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WATCHES.

Office—No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

Manufactory—No. 22 South FIFTH Street,

4 3 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [3

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 18 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 3 16 tf

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE

3 13 No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,

OFFER AT A

GREAT SACRIFICE

WHITE FRENCH BRILLIANTES.

Ladies who have used THESE GOODS will not fail to appreciate them at the prices,

25, 30, 35 Cents.

GIRARD ROW GIRARD ROW

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,

Manufacturer of Poudrette,

10 1 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

GONE.

BY FRANK FOXCROFT.

Two little white arms folded
Over the quiet breast—
Two little blue eyes sleeping
In an eternal rest.

One little heart that loved us,
Silent forever and aye,
And the heavy clouds of sorrow
Are darkening our way.

Two little feet aweary
Of all this toil and strife,
Joining the ranks of their Captain
In the march of a higher life.

One angel spirit wandering
Over the brighter shore,
And only the casket left us,
To sadden us the more.

One infant anthem blending
With the nightly choirs above;
One little new harp swelling
In the harmony of love.

One more to wait there for us,
And meet us when we go,
Leaving this world of darkness—
This world of sin and woe.

O Christ, our God and Saviour!
We thank thee for thee Word,
That of children—little children,
Is the Kingdom of the Lord.

WHAT IS A TEAM?

Poetical Arguments in a Court of Justice.

Not long ago a court of justice in England was engaged in defining what "a team" meant. The case was as follows:—A Duke made an agreement with one of his tenants in Oxfordshire concerning the occupancy of a farm, and a portion of the agreement was expressed in the following terms:—"The tenant to perform each year for the Duke of ——, at the rate of one day's team-work, with two horses and one proper person, for every £50 of rent, when required (except at hay and corn harvest), without being paid for the same." In other words, the rent of the farm was made up of two portions, the larger being a money payment, and the former a certain amount of farm service. All went on smoothly until one day, when the duke's bailiff desired the farmer to send a cart to fetch coals from a railway station to the ducal mansion. "Certainly not," said the farmer, "I'll send the horses and a man, but you must find the cart." "Pooh, pooh! what do you mean? Does not your agreement bind you to do team-work occasionally for his Grace?" "Yes, and here's the team: two horses and a careful man to drive them." "But there can't be a team without a cart or wagon!" "Oh, yes, there can, the horses are the team." "No, the horses and cart together are the team."

The question which a whole row of learned judges were called upon to decide was—what is a *team?* The form in which the inquiry came on was that of ejectment; the duke seeking to eject the farmer on the ground of alleged forfeiture, because the latter had refused to interpret "team-work" as including the supply of a cart as well as horses and a driver. In all probability both parties were sincere, and both obstinate; each believed himself to be right, and so believing, determined not to yield an inch to the other. The case was at first tried at Oxford besore a common jury, who gave a verdict substantially for the duke. A rule was afterwards obtained, with a view to bring the question of definition before the judges at the Court of Queen's Bench. The counsel for the duke contended that as team work cannot be done by horses without a cart or wagon, it is obvious that a team must include a vehicle as well as the horses by which it is to be drawn.

One judge said that "in the course of his reading he had met with some lines which tend to show that the team is separate from the cart:—

"Giles Jelt was sleeping, in his cart he lay;
Some waggish plifrers stole his team away.
Giles wakes and cries, 'Ods bodkins, what's here?
Why, how now; am I Giles or not?
If he, I've lost six geldings to my smart:
If not, Ods bodkins, I've found a cart.'"

Another justice quoted a line from Wordsworth:—

"My jolly team will work alone for me,"

as proving the farmer's interpretation, seeing that though horses might possibly be jolly, a cart cannot. The counsel for his Grace urged that the dictionaries of Johnson and Walker both speak of a team as "a number of horses drawing the same carriage." "True," said Justice A——, "do not these citations prove that the team and the carriage are distinct things?" "No," replied the counsel on the Duke's side; because a team without a cart would be of no use." He cited the description given by Cæsar of the mode of fighting in chariots, adopted by the ancient Britons, and of the particular use and meaning of the word *tenanem*. From Cæsar he came down to Gray, the English poet, and cited the lines:—

"Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,
Their furrow oft their stubborn glebe hath broke;
How jocund did they drive their team a-field,
How bow'd the wood beneath their sturdy stroke!"

and from Gray he came down to the far-famed "Bull's Run" affair in the recent American civil war, a graphic account of which told that "the teamsters cut the traces of the horses."

The counsel for the farmer, on the other hand, referred to Richardson's English dictionary, and to Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon dictionary, for support to the assertion that a team implies only the horses, not the vehicle also; and he then gave the following citations to the same effect from Spenser:—

"Thee a ploughman all unmeeting found,
As he his toilsome team that way did guide,
And brought thee up a ploughman's state to bide."

From Shakespeare:—

"We fairies that do run,
By the triple Hecate's team,
From the presence of the sun,
Following darkness like a dream."

Again from Shakespeare:—

"——I am in love, but a team of horse shall
Not pluck that from me nor who 'tis I love."

From Roscommon:—

"After the declining sun
Had changed the shadows, and their task was done,
Mome with their weary team they took their way."

From Dryden:—

"He heaved with more than human force to move
A weighty straw, the labor of a team."

Again from Dryden:—

"Any number, and passing in a line:
Like a long team of snowy swans on high,
Which clap their wings and cleave the liquid sky."

From Spenser's "Virgil:"—

"By this the night forth from the darksome bower
Of Erebus her teamed steed you call."

From Martineau:—

"In stiff days they may plough an acre of wheat with a team of horse."

The "glorious uncertainty of the law" threw the duke and the farmer into further litigation before they could settle the question. The jury of Oxford decided for the duke; the judges of Westminster decided (two against one) for the farmer; but then it was determined (more to the advantage of the lawyers than of the parties concerned) that the case should be heard over again on some other plea, or under some other legal aspect.

CONCERNING BANDS.—Ramsgate is much exercised in mind on the subject of a town band. A public meeting has been held to decide what should be done. "Imagine," said one of the committee, "a family coming to the town without finding a band, and then taking a trip to a town not far away next day, and finding a beautiful band. The daughters would say, 'Ma, let us go over to this nice town where there are so many amusements provided for the visitors, and a beautiful band playing on the pier every evening.'"

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. G. L. Fox takes his farewell benefit this evening, and presents an admirable bill. This is Mr. Fox's last week in this city, and he may not appear again in our city for some years. Everybody should go to the Arch this evening.

To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon last grand *Jack and Gill* matinee.

Saturday night, last performance of Mr. Fox in Philadelphia, and close of the summer season at the Arch.

NEW COMPANY AT THE CHESNUT.—The following is the official list of the company at the New Chesnut Street Theatre next season:—

William E. Sinn & Co., lessees and managers; W. H. Sedley Smith, stage manager; John Stimmel, treasurer; Albert Roberts, doorkeeper; James Lloyd, special officer; Mr. Ben. E. Woolf, leader of the orchestra.

Miss Josie Orton, leading lady; Miss Virginia Buchanan, Miss Leonie Arlington, Mrs. Eberle (formerly Mrs. Lywell), Miss Jennie Cleaver, Miss Clara Reed, Miss Leonie Cavender, Mrs. M. E. Burroughs, Miss Mahone.

Messrs. W. H. Sedley Smith, W. H. Leak (leading man), C. A. McManus, J. W. Jennings, Frank Murdoch, Walter Lennox, Michael Woolf, Thomas McKeon, Charles Frye, Edward Mackay, John V. Daily, E. F. Nagle, P. A. Fitzgerald, and T. McSorley.

Prompter, Mr. Jerry Taylor; scenic artist, R. S. Smith; Machinists, Thomas Blackwood and William Clarke.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·34	MOON RISES	10·22
SUN SETS	7·34	HIGH WATER	4·51

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Erin	Liverpool	New York	June 19
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	June 19
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 20
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	June 21
Ville de Paris	Havre	New York	June 21
Etna	Liverpool	New York	June 22
Java	Liverpool	Boston	June 22
Bavaria	Hamburg	New York	June 22
Atalanta	London	New York	June 22

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 6
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	July 6
Wm. Penn	New York	London	July 6
Fulton	New York	Havre	July 6
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	July 6
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	July 6

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada.	Charleston	July 5
Star of the Union	Philada.	New Orleans	July 6
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	July 6
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	July 6
G. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	July 6
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	July 11
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	July 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED WEDNESDAY.

Schr R. Ewing, Brown, Norwich, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr July 4th, Shaw, Darien, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED WEDNESDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, 56 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, 54 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Br. ship Stadacona, Cassidy, 31 days from Londonderry, with mdse. and 154 passengers to R. Taylor & Co.

Barque G. Palmer, Seaman, 3 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Br. brig Breeze, Sheehy, 130 days from Messina, with fruit to N. Hellings & Bro.

Schr Piro, Rogers, 8 days from Calais, with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr Pennsylvania, Davis, 3 days from James river, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Exchange, Todd, 3 days from Greensboro, with bark to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr M. Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to Perot, Lea & Co.

Schr Royal Oak, Robinson, 3 days from Greensboro with bark to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr G. Franklin, Tyler, from Rappahannock river.

Sloop Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.

Steamer Florence Franklin, Pearson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. M. Felton, Davis, 5½ hours from Cape May, with passengers to captain.

BELOW.

Schr A. Townsend, from Cay Frances, with sugar to J. Mason & Co., at quarantine.

SAILED.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Munday, sailed on Wednesday morning for Trinidad de Cuba.

WENT TO SEA.

Steamship Melita, Sumner, for Norfolk, went to sea from the Delaware Breakwater on Tuesday morning.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Star and Stripes, Holmes, hence, at Havana 24th ult., and cleared 28th to return.

Steamship Chase, Harding, hence, at Providence 1st instant.

Barque Arizona, Conant, hence, at Havre 18th ult., in quarantine.

Brigs Spar, Sparrow, and A. Nickels, hence, at Boston 30 inst.

Brig W. H. Parks, before reported ashore at Tybee, was expected to be floated off on Saturday last. She lay easy, and leaked but very little.

Schrs J. B. Wharton, hence for Norwich, and Juliet, do. for Salem, at New London 1st inst.

Schr Ella, Montgomery, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 2d inst.

Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, hence, at Salem 1st instant.

Schrs Sarah Helen, and S. A. Grier, hence, at New London 1st inst.

Schr O. Bearse, Parker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 29th ult.

Schrs M. Tilton, Fritzinger, and Paul and Thompson, Godfrey, hence, at Salem 1st inst.

Schr S. S. Lockwood, hence, at New London 30th ultimo.

Schrs M. A. Loughery, J. S. Terry, E. B. Wharton, and Mary Anna, hence, at Norwich 1st inst.

Schrs Mannico, Claypoole; S. Cullen, Cullen; Sallie B. Bateman; West Dennis, Crowell; T. Lake, Adams; M. M. Freeman, Howes; P. A. Sanders, Somers; G. H. Squires, Timmins; M. Weaver, Weaver; A. S. Cannon, Cobb; Lady Ellen, Jeffers; and George H. Bent, Smith, at Boston 2d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

From the 1st day of June, 1867, the light at the entrance of the port of Messina will be removed to a tower recently erected on the SE. angle of Fort San Salvatore, at a distance of thirty-one feet from its former position.

The light is now elevated 64 feet above the level of the sea.

The tower is square, and painted white.

The Italian Government has given notice that from the 1st day of June, 1867, a light will be exhibited from the point of Cape del Armi, on the coast of Calabria.

The light is a fixed white light, elevated 312 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of thirteen miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is octagonal, of white stucco, a little elevated above the keeper's dwelling; the position, as given, is in lat. 37 57¾ N., lon. 15 41 E. of Greenwich.

The light is intended to serve as a guide to vessels entering the Straits of Messina from the southward.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31m wfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS

OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS, BOILS,
BRUISES, STINGS,
LAMENESS SORE EYES,
SORENESS BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS, LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, NOSE,
TOOTHACHE, STOMACH.
EARACHE,
NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM CORNS,
LUMBAGO, ULCERS,
PILES, OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1·00
Quarts in bottle.....$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 1tuths 6m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, June 29, 1867.

WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, July 8, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with FIVE HUNDRED TONS BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL, of such sizes, and in such quantities, as may be required or ordered, from July 10, 1867, to April 30, 1868, with the privilege of increasing the amount to 7000 TONS, to weigh 2240 pounds to the Ton, and to be inspected by an Inspector appointed on behalf of the Government.

To be delivered free of charge at all places ordered in this city, and on board of vessels at the Port of Philadelphia, in good order and condition, free from slate, bone, dust, and all other impurities.

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in sufficient quantities, and at the proper time and place, the Department reserves the right to make good any deficiency by open purchase at the contractor's risk and expense.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more parties, whose responsibility must be certified to by a United States Judge, Attorney, or Collector of the Port, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bids are accepted, enter into written obligations, with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies agreeably to contract.

No proposal will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement (a copy of which should accompany each proposal) are complied with.

Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed too high or unreasonable is reserved, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

The envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Coal."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
6 29 6t Brevet Major U. S. A.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, July 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, July 8, 1867, for immediate delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, of the following described Quartermaster's stores, viz.:—

8000 lbs. Petroleum Paper.
50 reams Wrapping Paper (coarse, for lining packages).
200 lbs. Flax Sewing Twine.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for Proposals can be had on application at this office.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.

Sample of the Twine can be seen at this Office, but a sample of each article proposed to be delivered must accompany the proposal.

Endorse Envelopes, "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores."

By order of
Bvt. Major-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
7 1 6t Brevet Major U. S. Army

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, HARBOR DEFENSES,
No. 55 SECOND STREET, Third Story,
BALTIMORE, Md.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until Noon of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for excavating a channel way through a shoal near lower end of upper part of old dredged channel in the Susquehanna, below Havre de Grace.

The amount of matter to be removed is estimated not to exceed 10,000 cubic yards.

Proposals will be for actual amount of matter removed and deposited, in accordance with directions of Superintending Engineer.

The average haul will not exceed 1½ miles.

No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained from this Office either by letter or personal application.

Bids will be opened at 12½ P. M. on the 11th day of July, 1867, in presence of such bidders as may desire to be present.

The right is reserved to reject all or any of the bids for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
7 3 6t Bvt. Lt.-Col., Major of Engineers.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, July 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, July 6, 1867, for repairing and putting in serviceable condition, one hundred and seven (107) Portable Army Forges, stating the time required for finishing the repairs. The Forges can be seen at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
6 29 5t Brevet Major U. S. A.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.

SUCCESSORS TO

PHILIP WILSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,

FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,

NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET
4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS

OF

BONNETS
HATS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS
BRIDAL WREATHS,
LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
FRAMES
ETC. ETC.

NOW OPEN.

THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK

OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT St.,

WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers: and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

MOURNING MILLINERY

RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF

MOURNING BONNETS

IN THE CITY.

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Grapes, Feathers Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 15

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

105 H. A FLEISHER & CO., 105

Successors to Bamberger Brothers,

DEALERS IN

Hosiery and Staple Trimmings,

GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES,

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERSHIRTS, ETC.,

No. 105 North EIGHTH Street,

5 15 wfm24t] THREE DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

105 PHILADELPHIA. 105

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
UNDERCLOTHING.
5 8 tuthsam

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

5 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measure sent at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 516 RACE STREET. 3 16 mw

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!

MARVIN'S PATENT

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

SAFES

THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.

PERFECTLY DRY.

ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.

MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)

AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.
BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [6 1 stuthsm
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 2tf PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY—ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The swift new steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, will commence running to Cape May on SATURDAY, June 29, leaving CHESNUT Street wharf at 9 A. M., returning on Monday.

The Felton will leave Philadelphia on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and return on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the season. Fare to Cape May, $2·50, including carriage hire; Servants, $1·75; Children, $1 25.

Freight will be received until 8·30 A. M.
7 3 6t G. H. HUDDELL.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.

FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Steamers leave Fairmount Park (foot of Coates street),

EVERY HALF HOUR,
FOR LAUREL HILL CEMETERY,
AND
THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.

First boat leaving Fairmount at 7 A. M.; last boat at 6·30 P. M. Last boat leaving Falls of Schuylkill at 6·45 P. M 6 5 1m

BALTIMORE

IMPROVED BASE BURNING

FIRE-PLACE HEATER

With Magazine and Illuminating Doors.

The Most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use.

FIRE-PLACE or BASEMENT HEATERS are comparatively little known in this country, excepting a few cities, having been first introduced into BALTIMORE some twelve years since, and, in their use, for some years confined mostly to that city and WASHINGTON.

Within the last six years, these BALTIMORE BASE BURNING FIRE PLACE HEATERS have been extensively used in PHILADELPHIA and vicinity, for heating moderate size houses, and they have proved to be the BEST HEATER ever introduced in this market, for heating TWO, THREE, or FOUR Rooms, connected with one chimney.

They have a large ILLUMINATING SURFACE, which adds much to their beauty, giving them the advantages of an OPEN GRATE FIRE.

These HEATERS have a MAGAZINE or SUPPLY CHAMBER for coals, which insures a constant fire and even temperature, and saves much trouble.

They are also a perfect BASE BURNING HEATER. Are much more desirable than GRATES or STOVES, requiring less coal and attention.

They are equally as well suited to the COUNTRY as CITY, placing them in the SITTING or DINING ROOMS, and heating one or more rooms above.

These miniature FURNACES are set in the FIRE-PLACE, and the heat is conveyed through the chimney flues to the PARLOR and CHAMBERS above, thus heating TWO or THREE ROOMS with one fire.

By adding coal every TWELVE HOURS the fire may be kept for months; affording a pleasant and agreeable heat at a very low price.

We manufacture them with SQUARE and CIRCULAR TOP Frames, and RIGHT and LEFT hand Smoke Pipes.

J. S. CLARK,
7 2 tufs3t No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4[

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN

BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 16 3m4

PHILADELPHIA SURGICAL BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—H. G. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 3 20

CROQUET.

AMERICAN CROQUET COMPANY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

NO. 913 ARCH STREET,

SOLE AGENTS.

CROQUET, $7·50, $10·00, $12·00, AND $14·00 PER SET.
OUR $7·50 SET IS EQUAL TO OTHER MANUFACTURERS' $10·00 SETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
2 1 tuthsmrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

WEDDING CARDS.

PARTY INVITATIONS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

2 1 tuthsmrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

VERANDAH STRIPES.

CRIMSON, GREEN,
BLUE AND BUFF
LINEN AND COTTON

STRIPES

FOR

VERANDAHS AND AWNINGS.

ALSO,

Bobinets and Mosquito Nettings

WITH THE PATENT UMBRELLA FRAME FOR BEDS AND CRIBS.

SHADES.

PLAIN AND GILT BORDERED,
WHITE, BUFF, AND GREEN
LINEN AND HOLLAND SHADES

MADE AND PUT UP IN TOWN OR COUNTRY BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
6 26 10t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,

would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;

Also, to his

Improved Pattern Shirt;

the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 23 rp

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NO 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.

3 23 tuthsarp J. G. FULLER.

IMPORTANT

To Insurance Companies, Manufacturers of Patent Medicines, and Business Men generally.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are furnishing, in large quantities, Show Cards and Signs of any design, suitable for outdoor and indoor display. Gold-leaf Letters on Japanned Tin. They are superior to work done by hand, as regards finish and durability, and can be furnished for less than one-half the price. Also, Paper Cutters as business cards.

Ordinary Signs constantly on hand, and a great variety of Lithographic Engravings. Call and examine specimens of work.

JAGGERS & WILLIAMS,
6 28 1mrp No. 612 CHESNUT Street, Room 15.

BRYSON & SON,

AT THE OLD STAND,

Nos. 2 and 8 N. SIXTH Street,

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, BLANK BOOKS.

A fine assortment of PAPERS, ENVELOPES, PENS, PENCILS, INKS, ETC.

Banks, Corporations, and New Firms furnished with BOOKS, PRINTING, ETC., AT SHORT NOTICE. 6 29 1m rp

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, trength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every Description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand, Also, WOOL SACKS.

[2 2] JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred C

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1867.

Our National Position and Prospects.

History has its perspective as well as art. It is only as we drift away from great events that they begin to stand out before us in their true magnitude, and we commence to see the relation they bear to the welfare and progress of the human race.

Our late great war is already commencing to occupy something of this historic perspective. Doubtless, we do not even yet realize to its full extent the true position which it held with reference either to the destinies of our own country or to the larger movements of the human race. But we can begin to see that it was, so to speak, the decisive point in the progress of republican principles both in our own country and throughout the world. It was the culmination of the "irrepressible conflict" between the eternally antagonistic principles of human equality and inequality—or, in other words, between the forces of freedom and slavery, which had been waged in our own Government from its foundation down to the hour of physical conflict, and whose dying embers still cast a fitful though fading glare over our national politics.

When our fathers, ninety-one years ago yesterday, in this city, proclaimed those immortal truths of the equality of all men, their inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and the consent of the governed as the only true basis of rightful human government, they started a movement which was destined to revolutionize the face of society thoughout the world. The doctrine of human equality, which is really the basis of the entire declaration, is not only an affirmation of the human reason, as our fathers maintained when they asserted it to be a *self-evident* truth, but it is equally a tenet of the Christian religion; so that in founding the Government upon this principle, the heroes and sages of the Revolution were but applying the fundamental doctrines of Christianity to the problem of civil rule. Now, the war of the Rebellion was simply a contest to determine whether this principle, the only possible principle of free government in our own country, or in any other, should be given up as the basis of American society. Philosophical minds upon both sides comprehended this instantly, and it was the instinctive appreciation of this fact by the loyal masses that inspired them to such noble displays of patriotism, and that imparted to the struggle its moral grandeur and its highest glory. Our opponents themselves conceded that it was against this vital principle of free government that they had revolted. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, in his celebrated "corner-stone" speech, avowed this fact with equal boldness and candor. "Those ideas," said Mr. Stephens, referring to the ideas in vogue among the framers of the Constitution, "those ideas, however, were fundamentally wrong. They rested upon the assumption of the equality of races. This was an error. It was a sandy foundation, and the idea of a Government built upon it was wrong; when the storm came and the wind blew, it fell.

"Our new Government is founded upon exactly the opposite ideas; its foundations are laid—its corner-stone rests—upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural and normal condition. This, our new Government, is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical, and moral truth."

Mr. Stephens was right in his statement of the fundamental difference between the Government established by the men who made the Declaration of Independence, and that which he and his fellow Rebels were endeavoring to erect upon its ruins, when once it should be overthrown.

The despots of the Old World took the same view of the case. In their opinion republican government was upon trial. Its crucial hour had come. The contest was already virtually decided against it, and the vultures were gathering to pluck the bones of the carcass. It is safe to say that, throughout the world, there was not a supporter of class privileges and aristocratic or despotic power—not an enemy of popular liberty, who did not give to the loyal cause in America the meed of his profoundest malediction.

The principles of 1776 triumphed. The truths of the Declaration of Independence were hallowed by the blood of an innumerable multitude who fell in their defense. The Government founded upon the idea of human equality proved to be founded on a *rock*, and not upon the sand, as its enemies had predicted. The rains had descended and the floods had come, and the house had not fallen. But the structure founded upon the great "physical, philosophical, and moral" falsehood of the natural and essential inequality of the members of the human family, had fallen, half-erected, into complete and irremediable ruin. And with it had gone the whole system of American aristocracy. The revolution inaugurated to overthrow freedom had swept away slavery. The nation was at last freed from the incubus that had, for almost a century, weighed down its energies. The spot upon the national escutcheon had been wiped out. The long-standing impediment to the potency of our example had at last been removed. No longer could foreign nations reproach us as a land of slaves. The rule of the slave-lords was over at home.

Our recurring National Anniversary finds us, therefore, occupying high vantage ground. Never before did the United States stand so high in the respect of all nations. Never was our influence upon the world in favor of free institutions and popular government so powerful as now. Never before was the nation so well fitted to go forward and, under God, to achieve a sublime and beneficent destiny. We have done much in the past, but grander achievements await us in the future. The United States is destined to be the leader of the nations in all the great works of reform. Christian civilization is here to accomplish its greatest triumphs, and to bestow its richest blessings upon man.

Congress and its Work.

Congress takes hold of its work promptly and shows a disposition to confine itself entirely to the subject of reconstruction. The bill already introduced by Senator Wilson covers the main points upon which the present law has been practically nullified by the President. It provides in terms for the definite overthrow of the unconstitutional and usurpatory organizations called State Governments in the late Rebel States. This we prefer to simply calling them "provisional" governments, and leaving them to be set aside at the will of the commanding officer. They are in the way of a genuine reconstruction, and should be removed. Moreover, we think that, as totally *illegal* organizations, a part of the unauthorized and unconstitutional work of Mr. Johnson, they should be overthrown. Every day they exist, even though it be as provisional organizations, compacts and strengthens them as *de facto* organizations. Remove them, and there will then be no opportunity for manufacturing bogus Senators to be sent up to Washington to claim seats. The very essence of the contest between Congress and the President has related to these organizations, and as long as they are suffered to exist they strengthen his position and weaken that of Congress. They should, therefore, be at once extinguished. Hence we trust that the feature of Senator Wilson's bill which provides in express terms for the termination, at a specified time, of these illegal organizations, will be preserved in whatever bill may finally be passed.

The other vital point is in regard to registration. Under Stanbery's interpretation of the present law, there is no going behind any man's oath, even though it may be known to the Register, and to everybody else, that he is committing the foulest perjury. Such was not the intention of Congress, and is not a fair interpretation of the law; but since it is made, Congress should guard the point with plain and specific provisions. Certain classes of those who were prominent participators in the Rebellion should be excluded from the work of reconstruction, and the provisions of the law should be made sufficiently explicit to admit of no evasion.

The Business Prospects of the Autumn.

Since the autumn of 1866 the business interests of the entire country have been languishing. Various causes have combined to produce this stagnation. A feeling of general insecurity in the finances, an anxiety on the question of reconstruction, as well as the pressure of a large supply of goods on hand, all joined to keep down that activity which is so earnestly desired by the business portion of our citizens. We do not belong to the class of which Mrs. Gummidge is the type, nor are we advocates of the Seward optimism; but, looking at the prospects of the country from a disinterested point of view, we see a much brighter path for mercantile transactions directly ahead of us. Many of the oppressive causes have been or are about being removed. The dread of a financial crash, which has been so prevalent, is now speedily disappearing. The people see that, although our currency is inflated, there is no immediate sign of a crash. The Government's credit has never been better, and the unanimous declarations of all political parties in favor of the sacredness of the national debt, as well as the union of so many interests of the masses with those of the Government, all tend to remove an unexpressed fear that the day of a panic was not far off. The removal of this dread will put in circulation funds heretofore lying idle, and tend greatly to resuscitate the activity of our business marts. Then, again, the supply of goods laid in in 1865 has grown gradually smaller, until, by the arrival of the fall, it will be almost exhausted. The fabrics bought at high figures two years ago have been sold for less, the purchasers finding it impossible to carry them longer, and hence new stock is called for. Thus, by the simplest rule of supply and demand, we may anticipate an active fall season. The anticipation of this is already causing our business men to feel more hopeful.

Then, lastly, the vexed question of reconstruction looks as though it would at last be definitely settled. The fight so long continued is at last about ceasing, by reason of the conquest of one of the parties. The struggle between the executive and legislative departments, pursued through two sessions by the obstinacy of Mr. Johnson, is almost ended by his defeat, his utter rout. With a criminal disregard for the mercantile interests of our land, he has been seeking to delay reconstruction for personal ends, willingly and wilfully casting all our business interests to the winds, if he could but gain his ends. At last, however, the prospect of a solution of the difficulty seems nigh, and with it the revival of trade must come. We therefore expect a lively season, and congratulate our merchants on the prospect, as we do our farmers on the excellence of their crops.

Juarez an Usurper.

In commenting upon the cruel and barbarous murder of Maximilian, by order of Juarez, it should not be forgotten that Juarez himself, by the terms of the Mexican Constitution, is no longer the rightful President—his term of office having long since expired—but is an usurper. His constitutional successor, Ortega, was ready to assume the functions of the office, but Juarez has kept him a virtual prisoner. This bloody example of Juarez is quite likely to be followed by the next faction that shall succeed in obtaining temporary control of the country.

The Absentees.—When the House of Representatives met on Wednesday, every member of the Republican delegation for Pennsylvania answered to his name. The only Representatives from our State who were not present were Messrs. Randall, Boyer, Getz, Van Arken, and Glossbrenner, all of whom are Democrats. These persistent efforts to prevent the presence of a quorum, and thus delay the reconstruction of the South, prove that they know that Stanbery and Johnson are wilfully misinterpreting the Military bill, and that in their evasion of the law they have the support of the Democratic party.

Death of an Esteemed Citizen.

The Rev. William Mann, D.D., a well-known and highly respected divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died yesterday, at the residence of his son, Hon. William B. Mann, after a lingering illness, at the good old age of eighty-three.

The deceased was a gentleman of a high order of native ability, which by the careful culture of a very studious and temperate youth, fitted him at an early period for the instruction of others; and many of our fellow townsmen whose attainments have made them eminent, are to-day gratefully indebted to the deceased for their early mental training.

Apart from his reputation as a matured scholar, his taste for chaste literature, and his earnest devotion as a servant of God, he possessed those gentle virtues which in old age soften our veneration into love.

His lips knew no words of reproach; charitable and forgiving to those who erred, he sought rather to admonish the delinquent by the instructive examples of antiquity, with whom his love of research had made him familiar, than by words which would cause a pang of pain or a blush to the offender.

Of those who follow him to his last resting place on Monday next, there will be many who in the hour of trial have been comforted by the wisdom of his counsel; and many others who will gratefully remember his influence upon their boyhood.

What a study it would be for the philosopher, to ascertain how much benefit posterity has derived from one so good, so learned, and so pure.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises at Georgetown College—President Johnson and His Daughter, Mrs. Patterson, Present—Speech of the President to the Scholars.

Washington, July 3.—The annual commencement at Georgetown College occurred to-day, and the interest of the occasion was heightened by the attendance of President Johnson and Mrs. Patterson, his daughter, who were warmly received by Father Maguire, head of the College, by the students, and by the audience. At the distribution of premiums President Johnson handed the prizes to the scholars, and on the termination of this interesting scene, Father Maguire made a short address, thanking the President for his gracious attendance.

He said there was a little incident which he would relate which probably went a good way to show the goodness of heart of the President, who had visited the seminary twice and his (speaker's) boys but once. He saw the President up there yesterday crowning the young ladies, and if he (the President) had failed to come here to-day the boys would have been angry and not voted for him if ever he ran for the Presidency again. (Laughter.) The speaker alluded to the necessities of thorough education and the oversight in parents who only partially educated their sons. He spoke of the influence of the mother over her boy in her early religious teachings, and continued for some time with much effect.

President Johnson, in response, said, in addressing the young men who graduated, as well as the other students of the college:—

After what has been so eloquently and comprehensively said by your worthy President, I doubt, even were I capable, if it would be advisable in me to say anything further, and in fact at such a time, not having been fitted out in early life with the erudition and classic lore, an abundance of which you young men have been so fortunate to partake in this time-honored and ancient institution, I feel that it is almost presumption in me to attempt the backing of this most glorious occasion with an effort at rhetoric, or as is commonly said, by making a speech. You must, however, my young friends, bear in mind how many there are who cannot, by force of circumstances, by the absence of opulence, and by aid of liberal and affluent parents, enjoy the great privileges which have here fallen to your lot, of which you as well as your friends may be justly proud. But there is another kind of education which you cannot learn in universities, in colleges, nor in books, and that is the education learned by experience. You have learned logic—yet there is another kind of logic which is taught by the world, and which stern, harsh facts of every-day life force upon the mind unwillingly. It may not be as beneficial as the teachings of synthetics, analytics, or mental and moral philosophy; but if you will allow me, I will endeavor to give you a few facts in my own way, and I hope it will not be thought presumption in me to discourse with you a few moments on logic. If you tire of me, your President here is responsible for the infliction. After the logic of books and reasoning, according to the set rules of the wise and ponderous philosophers with whose precepts and maxims you are now going out into the world so richly freighted, there comes another kind of logic, which consists in knowing and observing that there is a relationship between all things, which makes each one thing more or less directly relate to another. The observance of this protects the mind from fanaticism; for fanaticism is merely the exhausting and carrying out of one idea, to which the whole mind is exclusively given up, and beyond or above which that mind so given up cannot and will not soar, and the relationship of matters, of causes and effects, of proper premises and correct conclusions, is lost sight of and ruled out of the limits of the mental and physical philosophy which its advocates are guided by. First, let me tell you, I want to impress one thing at least upon your minds, and if I shall have done so I will feel that I have spent the few moments passed with you here with more value and in doing more good than if I toiled for forty-eight hours at the White House. Let me tell you, young men, above all things, first in all you do in life have your premises right; establish them correctly, and with honesty and truth to guide you, you cannot fail to reach correct conclusions; and remember the laws of relationship—the logic which in my own quaint way I have here alluded to. Yes, let truth and honesty ever guide you. Truth is powerful, falsehood is nothing—a vacuum—the representation of what is but the nurse of malice and calumny. Adhere to truth; be but faithful to your God and to your country, and it will bring you through a multitude of difficulties triumphantly. If, from my troubled and strangely marked life I have been a bad man, I could not, I may be permitted to say, have passed through the very ordeal which has been my lot. No, I have always thanked God in my honest convictions of right, clung to virtue as against vice, and truth as against falsehood, be its cost, my young friend, and you have nothing to fear. Adhere to great cardinal points, to fixed principles, and to the dictates of truth and virtue. In conclusion, as allusion has been made to my being present with the young ladies at the visitation convent, and as your President has spoken of you as his dear boys, now, you remember the story of the Gracchi. When their mother, Cornelia, was in company with the other Roman matrons, she exhibited her rosy-faced chubby boys, saying "These are my jewels." Might I not, taking the girls yesterday, if possible, and you, dear boys of to-day, in each hand, and as I am supposed to be the Father of the Country, also remember the jewels of the nation." My best wishes go out with you, and I trust that the nation hopes well of you. You will perform your parts nobly in the future, as you have done in the past. I bid you an affectionate farewell, and hope when you are called, each to his proper sphere, from the filling of the President chair to the other vocations of life, you will denial chair to the other vocations of life, you will also remember the welfare of your country and the duty you all owe to it. I thank you for your attention, and bid you farewell.

The President and Mrs. Patterson were escorted to and from the college by Colonel James R. O'Beirne, of this city.

MARRIED.

DINKINS—LOWREY.—On the 10th of June, by Rev. W. Sterrett, Mr. EDWARD W. DINKINS to Miss MARTHA W. LOWREY, both of this city.

RAMBO—ROWEN.—June 27, at No. 5 Harrison street, by Rev. W. T. Eva, Mr. PETER RAMBO, Jr., to Miss ELIZABETH ROWEN, all of this city.

SCOTT—JACKSON.—On the 2d of July, by Rev. Thomas Murphy, Mr. JOHN SCOTT and Miss SARAH JACKSON, all of Frankford.

DIED.

FOULK.—On the 3d instant, WILLIM H., son of Stephen C. and Emily Foulk, aged 11 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 1015 Brown street, on Saturday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock.

MANN.—On the 4th instant, after a lingering illness, Rev. WILLIAM MANN, D. D., in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, William B. Mann, No. 633 N. Sixth street, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

SCOTT.—On the 4th instant, FRANK THORNTON, youngest son of Joseph W. and Jennie S. Scott, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1215 S. Tenth street, on Saturday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

SIMON.—On the 2d instant, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Christopher Simon, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1142 S. Sixth street, on Monday morning, the 8th instant, at 9 o'clock.

SWOPE.—On the 3d instant, GEORGE SWOPE, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 543 N. Sixth street, on Monday afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

DOG COLLARS.—AN ASSORTMENT OF Metal, Leather and Morocco Dog Collars; names engraved on them when ordered. Also, Dog Chains, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

STAIR RODS OF VARIOUS LENGTHS AND Screwths, and Stair Rod Eyes, Buttons and Bands (including the Patent Eyes for Rods the full width of the steps), for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

AT REDUCED PRICES WE ARE NOW selling the Patent Cog Wheel Clothes-Wringer, which our experience has conclusively proved to be the most durable, while in other respects it is equal to any which we have seen or heard of. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, [4 18 5p N. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT

M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. PEARL and DRAB CASSIMERE HATS, for Summer. Price, $5 and $6. 5 4 5p

BOYS' STRAW HATS.—THE LARGEST variety, and at reduced prices, at M'CALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

STRAW HATS, EVERY NEW STYLE, at M'CALLA'S, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 4 5pif

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS. FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, Wholesale and Retail, Very Cheap, Big Horse in the Door. KNEASS, No. 631 MARKET Street. 4 11 tuths5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 5p]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions. Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, 11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER. No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA. 6 22 5p]

600 ARCH STREET. 600 TO CROQUET PLAYERS. GAMES $7·50, $10·00, AND $12·00. GRIFFITH & PAGE, NO. 600 ARCH STREET. 4 10]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.

Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.

Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.

B. S. HARRIS & CO., 5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT. Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches. PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental. COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, BUSINESS PAPERS, ETC. No vacations. Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 8 P. M to 7 P. M. Catalogues furnished on application. [6 28 fsmlm4p The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual, price, $2.25, for sale at the College.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.—GRAND ANNUAL EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY, July 6, 1867, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BALDWIN MUTUAL RELIEF FUND. A gala day, and an opportunity for a dip in *Old Neptune's Wash Bowl*. Meeting's Liberty Silver Cornet Band to accompany the Excursion. Tickets, $1·00. Children half price. For sale at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion. The last boat leaves Vine Street Wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. 1t*

WHAT WILL IT DO? IS THE FIRST Inquiry the sick make concerning a medicine. Suppose TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT is the subject of the interrogatory, what then? simply this reply. It will relieve and cure headache, nausea, flatulence, nervousness, costiveness, debility, biliousness, and indigestion. [7 2 1usm4p SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

SPECIAL NOTICE. FRANK GRANELLO, TAILOR, No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, (Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street), HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wim 6m

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CHICKERING PIANOS. FIRST PREMIUM GRAND GOLD MEDAL HAS BEEN AWARDED CHICKERING & SONS, AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867. WM. H. DUTTON, 7 1 mwstf No. 914 CHESNUT ST.

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SATURDAY NIGHT, FIFTY-FIRST PERFORMANCE OF JACK AND GILL, And the seventy-second and last appearance of MR. G. L. FOX THIS SEASON. 1t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock. FAREWELL BENEFIT TO-NIGHT. Of the great Comedian and Pantomimist, MR. G. L. FOX. A GRAND DOUBLE BILL, Comedy and Pantomime. JACK AND GILL. and GOING TO THE RACES, MR. G. L. FOX IN BOTH. To-morrow at 3 o'clock Farewell Matinee. To-morrow Last Night of the Season.

PRESERVED PRAIRIE GAME AND MEATS. FRESH INVOICE JUST RECEIVED, COMPRISING Grouse, Pigeon, Duck, Snipe, Wild Pigeon, Wild Duck, Teal Duck, Venison, Sweet Breads, Ducks with Olives, Plover, Chicken, Turkey (wild), Capon with jelly, Sausage with truffle, Pheasant, Partridge, English Hare, Quail, etc. Prepared as Pattes, Roasted, Broiled, Papillote, and Compote. SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS., 9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY. The new swift steamer SAMUEL L. PELTON Will leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, and returning, leave Cape May on MONDAY MORNING. Excursion Tickets, $4 00, carriage hire included. Each way, $2·00, carriage hire included. 1t

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 13 m4p*

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JOHNSTON & SELDEN Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

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Treasury Department. Washington, D. C., April, 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the "Washington Library Company" will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

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1 Cash Present		20,000
1 Cash Present		10,000
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20 Pianos, $500 each		10,000
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10 Family Sewing Machines, $100 each		1,000
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100 Oil Paintings, by leading artists—aggregate value		10,000
5 Camel's Hair Shawls, $1000 each		5,000
2 Camel's Hair Shawls, $3000 each		6,000
3 Handsome Lace Shawls, $250 each		750
10 Cashmere Shawls, $50 each		500
20 Silk Dress Patterns, $75 each		1,500
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The remainder will consist of Silver Ware, Musical Boxes, Opera Glasses, Pocket Bibles, and different articles of ornament and use, amounting to		82,000
Total		$300,000

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Local and Travelling AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States.

The Association have appointed as Receivers Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO, Bankers, No. 33 S. THIRD Street, whose well-known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money entrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purposes stated.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 20, 1867.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Company, N. S. READ, Secretary.

Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th instant, notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz., the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.

Respectfully yours, etc., GEO. A. COOKE & CO.

All orders by mail should be addressed to GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 33 S. THIRD Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE "FOURTH" IN PHILADELPHIA.

With all the clanging that bells could make, with banging of guns and cracking of pistols, the glorious "Fourth" came in. The morning, cool and pleasant, seemed to be an omen for a still pleasanter day. But too soon for the perspiring denizens of our city did the heat come down with prostrating effect, so much so that one and all declared that it was the hottest day of the season.

At an early hour, the crowded cars, jammed hacks, and all other vehicles filled with people intent on "making a day of it" in the rural districts, made their exodus from the city limits. To all the surrounding precincts—Rocky Hill, Germantown, Frankford, Manayunk, and the other delightful suburban districts—did the people make their way to escape the heat, heightened by hot roads and still hotter houses.

At the appointed hour the various companies, societies, and other organizations appointed to form in procession, met at the place designated on Broad street. When the line had been formed, headed by martial music, it proceeded along the route announced.

First, the City Troop, under command of Brigadier-General Prevost.
Detachment of National Guards.
Blue Reserves.
Weccacoe Legion.
Civic Societies.

The military made a fine appearance, clothed in their regimentals, while the societies shone forth in their regalias.

Fairmount Park was the cynosure of all eyes, since it brought from far and near the citizens *en masse* to its vicinity. Never before has the Park been so crowded with people, who sat beneath the cooling shade in a Park which was perhaps to them all the country they saw the long year through. All was quiet and orderly. But one arrest was made.

The people seemed to enjoy themselves; ice-cream was devoured in untold quantities, while other comestibles were in good demand. Boats on the Schuylkill seemed to be the order with many, and the steamers which plied up and down the river were crowded to overflowing with excursionists.

As a natural consequence, and from the fact that a little more liberty is allowed on this day, many of our people became intoxicated; quarrels, only one or two causing any great evil, were few in number for so large a community. A number of arrests were made for firing pistols in the streets.

At sundown the ringing of the church bells announced the closing hours of the day, welcomed by all, since it ushered in a cool, delightful evening. And with the increasing darkness fireworks began to flash, rockets were sent up, blue and red lights illumined the darkness, guns were again brought into requisition, and packages of fire-crackers were lavishly set off, with a tremendous, almost head-splitting noise.

There was a fine pyrotechnic display at Logan Square, while at various points, by local contributors, fire-works were set off, and much powder was made to burn and scintillate.

The citizens on North Seventh street, above Montgomery avenue, fired some beautiful pieces.

A very handsome gas-light illumination was given in front of Grover & Baker's sewing machine establishment, at No. 730 Chesnut street. The words "Grover & Baker," surrounded by three stars, brilliantly shone from the second-story, where they were hung.

The Philomathean Library Institute celebrated the day at their hall, Seventeenth and Cherry, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Declaration of Independence was read by B. M. Nichol, Esq. An oration was delivered by the orator, Daniel M. M. Collins. A number of recitations and national songs were given by the members.

LARGE TEMPERANCE MEETING IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE YESTERDAY.—A large and enthusiastic Temperance meeting was held in Independence Square yesterday. It was given under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Temperance Society, one of the oldest organizations in the State.

George H. Stuart, Esq., was elected President of the meeting, and the following gentlemen appointed as Vice-Presidents:—

Eli K. Price, Esq., Hon. William H. Leroy, Jay Cooke, Esq., Joseph Patterson, Esq., Jacob Raiguel, Esq., E. W. Clark, Esq., Matthew Newkirk, Esq., Charles E. Lex, Esq., A. H. Franciscus, Esq., Samuel Coffin, Esq., Charles F. Norton, Esq., William C. Kent, Esq., Isaiah Hazlehurst, Esq., Wm. Welsh, Esq., A. J. Drexel, Esq., John Bohlen, Esq., William H. Morehead, Esq., Colonel Thomas G. Hood, Hon. M. S. Brown, Henry A. Dreer, and Dr. F. A. Vandyke.

The following were the Secretaries:—George W. Eddy, Esq., J. H. Coyle, Esq., P. B. Simons, Esq., A. M. Burton, Esq., John C. McGuigan, Esq., J. E. Patterson, Esq., J. H. Hinkle, Jr.

Mr. Stuart, upon taking the chair, said that millions in our land are commemorating this day, and millions yet unborn will arise to thank God for the declaration which went forth from Independence Hall ninety-one years ago. Negro slavery has been abolished, but there is a slavery more galling than that—intemperance! It is sending thousands of our young men to drunkard's graves.

The speaker then referred to the recent law enacted by the Legislature of this State in reference to closing the taverns at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, and keeping them closed until sunrise Monday morning. Mr. Stuart thought it was an excellent law, and the people should encourage the Mayor in having it enforced.

"The Birth of Washington" was then rendered by the American vocalists, after which the Declaration of Independence was read by William H. Maurice, Esq.

At the conclusion of the reading, the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the vocalists, the assemblage joining in the chorus.

A series of resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting upon the Sunday law and the necessity of its enforcement, were next read by Robert M. Foust, Esq. They were as follows:—

Whereas, The use of intoxicating beverages, which now prevails to a most alarming extent, permeating society through every pore, destroying the reputation of families, disturbing the peace of society, causing the desecration of the Sabbath, and adding immensely to the catalogue of immorality and crime in our midst, calls for more than ordinary effort at this time for the friends of law and order to unite in checking its headlong progress, and to confine it within such limits as reason, justice, and the necessities of the people shall warrant; therefore

Resolved, That the act passed on the 17th of April, 1867, entitled an act to enable police officers to enforce order in licensed houses, and to exterminate the unlicensed traffic, as far as it goes, meets with our unqualified approval.

Resolved, That the citizens of Philadelphia now assembled within sight and sound of the old bell that first proclaimed the independence so dear to us, do hereby declare their unalterable opposition to the traffic and manufacture of alcoholic beverages, because society is thereby demoralized, mankind bound to a condition of slavery, which ends in destruction, coupled frequently with crime and violent death, and causing a condition of circumstances which should excite the earnest opposition of every citizen, irrespective of party or sect.

Resolved, That the act of April 17, 1867, closing the business places of the dealers in intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath day, is one eminently worthy the approval of every citizen, and should command the vote and influence of all tax-payers, voters, and parents in the city and State. It is the right of every man that he be permitted to rest from labor one day in seven, and that that one day be not set apart for the practice of intemperance, sensuality, and riotous deportment under the sanction of the law.

Resolved, That the thanks of this community are due to the Mayor of the city, Hon. Morton McMichael, for the determination he evinces to enforce the law of April 17, 1867, and to protect the peace of the city on the Sabbath day in accordance therewith.

The resolutions were unanimously passed.

The meeting was then addressed by Rev. J. G. Mingen, of New York, formerly of this city. He referred to the great good that had been accomplished in New York by the Excise law, and he regarded that as an indication that the recent legislative enactment would be beneficial to the city if it was strictly enforced.

Thomas M. Coleman was next introduced. He spoke substantially as follows:—If we had to deal with any other class of citizens than those engaged in the sale of intoxicating drinks, there would be no necessity for holding such a meeting as the one he had the honor of addressing, as in all other pursuits the people complied with the law, and required no officers to see that it is enforced.

The advocates of temperance would not be satisfied with this law, which only closes liquor establishments on Sunday; but their great aim and object is for an entire abolition of the traffic in spirituous liquors.

As the Government was formed for the protection and happiness of the people, it has no right to derive a revenue from a business which produced only disease and death.

Addresses were also delivered by Revs. A. A. Willitts and J. Wheaton Smith, General Gregory, and others.

THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—This organization held its annual meeting yesterday in the Supreme Court Room. Alderman Peter Hay, President, was in the chair, and John H. Frick, Esq., the Secretary, was at his post. The attendance was larger than usual. Upon roll-call upwards of one hundred members responded. Thirty-seven deaths were reported to have occurred since the last meeting.

Invitations to attend the Temperance meetings in Concert Hall and Independence Square were received and accepted.

Colonel John Thompson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, submitted the following report:—

The Executive Committee sincerely regret the unexpected repeal of the act passed by our State Legislature March 30, 1866, granting an annuity of $40 to such surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, and the widows of deceased soldiers, as are "*in necessitous circumstances*," knowing, as we do, from personal observation, what a large amount of relief was afforded by that act during the brief period that it was in operation, and what suffering and destitution will most assuredly follow its repeal. Whilst we cheerfully concede purity of intention to those members who voted against the old defenders and their widows, we feel assured, from personal inquiry, that the number conjectured to be entitled to relief, as well as the sum required to carry the law into effect, were greatly overrated, and the feelings and wishes of their constituents misunderstood. We recall with pride and gratitude the numerous remonstrances against its repeal that were presented to the Legislature, embracing the names of many citizens most deeply interested in an economical expenditure of the public money, and above all suspicion of being influenced by unworthy motives. The number of these remonstrances would have been increased almost indefinitely, had not the friends of the old soldiers been lulled into a false security by the assurances of some of their most active friends in the Legislature that there was not the slightest probability of a repeal of the law. How the repealing act was finally passed we only conjecture. We submit the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, residing in the several counties of Pennsylvania, be urged to take the necessary steps to have petitions prepared and signed by themselves and their friends, in time to be presented at the opening of the next session of the Legislature, praying for the re-enactment of the act of March 30, 1866, with such guards as will most effectually protect the State Treasury from imposition by persons not entitled to relief. The number of persons fairly entitled under the provisions is so small, and is so rapidly diminishing by death, that, in the prosperous condition of the State finances, the pittance granted to the old soldiers would not be felt, and would in a very few years, at most, cease to be called for.

Resolved, That Congress, whilst lavishing millions of dollars annually on objects of questionable utility, have long treated with indifference, if not with contempt, the soldiers of 1812, whose patriotic and disinterested efforts in the field, more than fifty years ago, preserved our republican institutions from the assaults of a powerful and inveterate foe, determined, if possible, to resubjugate us, and in consequence of which voluntary service the members of Congress are permitted to occupy the position of representatives of a free people.

Resolved, That we again urge the old soldiers in every section of the Union, notwithstanding the discouragements they have experienced from certain officers of the general Government, to renew their applications for relief at the next session of Congress, and procure petitions to be signed by old soldiers and citizens indiscriminately, asking Congress, even at the eleventh hour, to grant a pittance to relieve the necessities of the few remaining survivors of what was emphatically termed the Second War of Independence.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Association are due to those members of Congress and of the State Legislature who used their efforts to smooth the declining years of the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for the ensuing year:—

President—Peter Hay.

Vice-Presidents—Captain William T. Ellon, Colonel John S. Warner, Captain John Heller, James Peters, Colonel John Swift, Samuel Sappington, Matthew Newkirk, Colonel Joseph S. Riley.

Corresponding Secretary—Hiram Ayres.

Recording Secretary—John H. Fricke.

Assistant Recording Sec.—Gen. C. M. Prevost.

Treasurer—James Benners.

Executive Committee—Colonel John Thompson, Joseph Le Clerc, Captain Jacob H. Fisler, Colonel Cephas G. Childs, Francis Cooper, John Agnew, Major Robert O'Neill.

Colonel John S. Warner read the Declaration of Independence.

On motion of Matthew Newkirk, the Association proceeded in a body, under Colonel Thompson as Marshal, to the meeting in Independence Square.

After returning, some business of an unimportant public character was transacted. Adjourned.

HOW THEY CELEBRATED THE FOURTH AT THE NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—The Fourth was celebrated with commendable spirit at the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Twenty-third and Brown streets. Arrangements having been made for the accommodation of a limited number of persons within the enclosure, the doors were thrown open at 8 o'clock, and long before the time appointed for commencing the exercises, there was a brilliant audience in attendance. Every foot of space within the large enclosure, the windows on the eastern side of the spacious building, the house-tops in the vicinity, and the sides of Corinthian Reservoir, were densely packed with men, women, and children, anxious to witness the sights.

At 8 o'clock precisely a magnificent rocket announced the opening of the entertainment. This was followed by the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by the children, in the chorus of which the entire audience joined with fine effect. At this point, a charming tableau was presented. A very beautiful little girl, arrayed as the Goddess of Liberty, was placed on the large mound in the centre of the enclosure, and when the inspiring words of the chorus were reached, a flood of crimson light was suddenly thrown upon the little goddess, who gracefully waved the Stars and Stripes, amid the long-continued plaudits of the audience.

Rockets, Bengola lights, Roman candles, batteries, volcanoes, polka wheels, silver glories, Union rosettes, and many other beautifully colored and very brilliant pieces were presented in quick succession, and with most remarkable success. Of the hundred and twenty pieces discharged, not a single one failed.

The entertainment was enlivened by patriotic songs, and a poetical address of welcome by one of the little boys of the Home; and a burlesque upon the ordinary highfalutin' Fourth of July orations by another, all of which were exceedingly well delivered. Near the close of the proceedings Rev. Dr. Hutter, being called upon, briefly addressed the audience, concluding his remarks with complimentary allusions to A. M. Spangler, to whom and Mr. Hopkins, the superintendent, the institution was mainly indebted for the beautiful display of this evening.

Mr. Spangler responded briefly, commending the institution to the sympathy and support of all, and inviting those present to make a tour of the building. The invitation was pretty generally accepted. The establishments, both of which were brilliantly illuminated, presented a very handsome appearance.

The exercises closed with the singing of "Yankee Doodle" by the children, to appropriate verses prepared by one of the teachers. It is noteworthy that, notwithstanding the large crowd, and the great number of pieces discharged, not a single case of disturbance occurred, nor was there anything in the shape of an accident to mar the pleasure of the evening.

A SMALL CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS—which are ever a result of too much patriotism in observing the day with fireworks, torpedoes, and pistols:—

John Forrester had his hand badly shattered by the bursting of a pistol that had been overloaded.

Simon Sullivan, aged twelve years, while firing a pistol yesterday afternoon, was severely injured by the explosion of a bottle of gunpowder in his possession. His face, hands, and legs were severely burned.

Last evening Henry Ashmead, thirteen years of age, had his hand severely lacerated while firing a pistol at Fifth and Locust streets. He was admitted to the Hospital.

Edward Kanes, a little boy, residing on Third street, above Norris, had his left eye severely injured by being struck with a torpedo. The total loss of sight is feared.

George Heaton, aged twenty years, residing in the vicinity of Laurel and Front streets, was run over by a hose carriage last evening and badly injured. He was conveyed to his residence.

INDEPENDENCE HOSE AND STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY.—Yesterday, the Fourth of July, the anniversary of our Independence, and the Thirty-sixth Anniversary of the Independence Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, was celebrated by that Company in an appropriate manner at their hose house, George street, below Third. The building was handsomely decorated with flags, and on the west of the structure a large stand was erected, on which appropriate exercises took place. At 10 o'clock a meeting was organized, and Alexander Dickson, Esq., presided. The chairman made a few introductory remarks, and introduced to the assemblage Robert T. Gill, Esq., of the Hope Hose, who in a clear and distinct voice read the Declaration of Independence. A Glee Club present sang "The Star Spangled Banner," after which the "Indy" was presented with a handsome hose carriage by the "Bunkers' Association," belonging to the Company; also, a set of horse blankets and a likeness of Abraham Lincoln, by the Lincoln Association.

The presentation speech was made by Chas. N. Mann, Esq., and the gifts were received on behalf of the company by John Dolman, Esq. After these exercises were concluded, another glee club entertained the audience, and Charles Brooks, Esq., delivered an oration, a very able affair, and one which elicited frequent applause. The chairman then announced that the meeting would stand adjourned until the 4th of July, 1868. A collation was then served up in the hall of the company, to which hundreds did ample justice, and in the afternoon the lady friends of the organization were treated to ice cream and cakes. The "Independence," since their organization, have always celebrated the 4th of July; and those who were present yesterday will bear testimony to the fact that the company know how to celebrate the day.

FOURTH OF JULY FIRES.—As is usual on the Fourth, the scattering of crackers and firing of rockets is productive often of great damage to this municipality. We record the following fires which occurred yesterday, caused by fireworks:—

Timothy Hurley's liquor store, corner of Lithgow street and Girard avenue; roof damaged slightly.

Brick stable, No. 245 Lybrand street, roof demolished, in the morning. A carpenter shop attached was ignited by a piece of punk.

No. 1106 Dunton street, brick building, occupied by Cyrus Wolfe; roof damaged slightly.

Dwellings Nos. 325 and 325 Gaskill street were both set on fire last night by some malicious boys, through the agency of "sarpints;" damage trifling.

Dwelling at the northwest corner of Twentieth and Naudain streets; roof damaged.

William Devitt's carpenter shop, at the corner of Melon and Rensellaer streets, was ignited by fire-crackers at noon yesterday and considerably damaged.

Lentz & Black's "terra cotta" works, on Germantown road, were yesterday afternoon set on fire; damage slight.

Nos. 307 and 309 S. Front street had their roofs entirely destroyed yesterday afternoon. No. 309 is occupied by Matthew Ryan as a liquor store. No. 307 is unoccupied.

No. 648 N. Eighth street was somewhat damaged by a slight conflagration in one of the rooms.

At 4:30 P. M., the dwelling of Thomas P. Kenton, at Rocky Mill, above Frankford, was totally destroyed by fire, caused by fireworks. Loss $1200, with $300 insurance in the Philadelphia Mutual. James Cooper, George Matters, and John Martin were so prostrated by the intense heat that they had to be taken to their residences.

No. 1037 Shippen street; roof damaged last night.

Hoskins & Co.'s stationers' establisement, corner of Spring Garden and Linden streets, was damaged slightly last night.

James Colzor's clothing store, No. 1026 N. Second street, and Mr. Neely's morocco establishment, corner of Girard avenue and Charlotte street, had their roofs seriously damaged yesterday afternoon.

The dwelling corner of Balch and New streets, was badly burned last night, by fire-crackers setting fire to a curtain, etc.

THE ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME AND ITS NEW EDIFICE.—This academy, presided over by a Superior Sister of the Catholic Church, under the direct supervision of the Right Reverend Bishop, has for a long time been established at the N. E. corner of Filbert and Juniper streets, and during its existence has enjoyed merited success, not only as an educational institution devoted to the diffusion of that knowledge which every lady should have, but also as a pleasant home for the youth who attend.

The course of study through which the students are taken is one well calculated to speedily promote scholars in the intellectual attainments. It is gradational, and has the great advantage—which in many of our public schools is wanting—of first taking up the best and most practical works of various kinds, and then studying them in their gradational order. The Academy has now an attendance of about two hundred young ladies from various parts of the surrounding country.

But a short time ago the sisters commenced the erection of a new academy west of Rittenhouse Square. The work has gone on steadily ever since, and the building will be ready for occupation by the first of September. It is a large edifice, being 120 feet long, 50 feet wide, and four stories in height, situated on a lot 250 feet in depth by 75 in width, fronting on Nineteenth street. The materials used in its construction are substantial, the building being of pressed brick, with plain brown sandstone facing about the windows on the facade. Within the edifice at the rear is a chapel formed in the old English style of architecture, being antique ornamentations, and with appearance beautified by tasteful frescoings. The cost of this new Academy will be about $70,000. Mr. Edwin Durang is the architect and superintendent of the work.

The "Academy of Notre Dame" is principally intended for day scholars, the number of boarders being limited to twenty-five, who attend class with the former.

The inner building is admirably adapted to school purposes, having been constructed with that view, and furnished with all modern conveniences for heating and ventilation. Its location is one of the most desirable in the city, retired from the business thoroughfares, yet easy of access from the various passenger railways which approach it on every side. As the building is opposite the square, and the grounds extend back to Twentieth street, there is abundance of pure air, and sufficient space for exercise.

A WOMAN SHOT AND BADLY INJURED.—Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, a man named John Bassler, in trying to shoot a dog, as he alleges, fired and shot Mrs. Gamble, at Thirteenth and Shippen streets, the ball entering one of the lower limbs, and shattering the bone to such an extent that amputation will be necessary. Bassler occupies a house with Mr. Hugh Gamble and wife, at No. 1210 Fitzwater street, and it is said that of late he had taken umbrage at some action of the former parties and a number of children about the premises, whom he had threatened to kill. From the man's deportment, it is believed that he did it intentionally. After shooting the unfortunate lady he was arrested, and held by Alderman Tittermary to await the result of her injuries.

CHANGE OF TIME.—We would call the attention of our readers to the alteration in the time table of the Cape May Railroad. Hereafter the trains will leave as follows:—For Cape May, from foot of Market street, 9 o'clock A. M., 3 o'clock P. M. Returning, leave Cape Island, 6:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M. After July 15, an additional Express train will leave Philadelphia at 4 P. M., and Cape Island at 9 A. M. Sunday mail and passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7 A. M., and Cape Island 2 P. M.

FALSE PRETENSE.—A. Samuels and a Mr. Mr. Supplick were the owners and sole proprietors of a clothing store in the northern part of our city. They had, so it is alleged, became involved in business complications so deeply that there was due to others from them a considerable amount of money and goods. Lately they determined to sell out and abscond to New York, but the creditors hearing of their intention, gave information, and yesterday they were arrested and taken before Alderman Senix who held them in $1000 bail each to appear at Court.

AN UNLUCKY START.—A butcher, with a wagon full of meat, cut into slices ready for use, was driving along a road near Hestonville, when the noise of a fire-cracker started the horse, which jerked the wagon, threw out the driver, and scattered the meat along the road, here a slice and there a shoulder, having a coating of most obnoxious dust.

A FIREMAN'S FIGHT occurred last evening. The South Penn Hose and Hand in Hand Engine, in racing to a fire up Poplar, and down Thirteenth street, kept up a running fight, and one of the attaches of the first named, Charles Murray, was arrested for engaging too fiercely in the affray. Alderman Sinex held him in $1000 bail to answer.

FOURTH OF JULY AT FRANKFORD AND OTHER PLACES.—The dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, in Cedar Hill Cemetery, took place yesterday morning. The monument is of Italian marble, twenty-seven feet high. On the base are the words, "Died for their Country." On the die are the names of the fallen dead and the battles they fought. Some passages from the Scriptures are on the sides. Above is a handsome shield, with the inscription:—

"We honor the Brave. This column, erected by the joint contributions of Company D, First California Regiment, 71st Pennsylvania Volunteers, and citizens of the Twenty-third Ward, commemorates the services of the heroic dead who fought to crush Treason and Rebellion, and who gave their lives that their country might live."

The monument is surmounted by the American eagle, in the attitude of victory. The order of parade was—Union Baker Association, invited guests, fire companies, Order of Red Men, Order of American Mechanics, Cadets of Temperance, and citizens.

The following distinguished persons participated:—General J. T. Owens, General Meade and staff, Commodore Selfridge, U. S. N., and other distinguished officers of the army and navy, who were in full uniform. The drum corps from the Bridesburg Arsenal, and the marine band from the Navy Yard also participated. On arriving at the cemetery there was a prayer by Rev. T. P. Coulston. Initiatory remarks by Dr. Robert Burns. An address by Hon. E. G. Lee. Dedication of the monument by Rev. T. P. Coulston. Concluding remarks by General J. T. Owen.

The Columbian Archer Club made their twenty-fifth annual visit to Sleepy Hollow to celebrate the Fourth. The Declaration of Independence was read at 12 o'clock. The Club listened to an eloquent oration by the President, William H. Main, and an address by Mr. James Callingham.

The prize shooting with bows and arrows was warmly contested by the archers. The prize, a magnificent bow and arrow, was carried off by Mr. Joseph Schofield. The Club partook of a good substantial dinner, and returned to the city at an early hour.

The Light Battery of the Veteran Artillery Corps, Brevet Colonel James Brady commanding, fired the usual salute at daylight on the morning of the Fourth, at Girard avenue and Ninth street. The Battery is fully equipped, and ready for service at an hour's notice.

A SHOOTING CASE.—Edward Speed was before Recorder Eneu this morning, charged with shooting Charles Lewis on the 3d inst. It appears that Lewis and two companions, named H. C. Alexander and James Hall (all colored), were walking down Lombard street on the day in question, and as they approached Tenth street they saw a crowd collected on the opposite side of the street, and went over to ascertain what caused it.

As soon as he did so, Alexander was struck with a black-jack and knocked down; he jumped up and ran, his friends following him. When they had proceeded across the street, it is alleged Speed pulled out a pistol and fired at him.

The ball missed its aim, and struck Lewis in the side. He fell to the side walk, and was soon after taken into a private residence near by. A physician was called in, and the ball extracted. At the hearing the parties fully identified Speed as the one who shot Lewis. He was thereupon held in $2000 bail to answer.

A MUNIFICENT DONATION OF $4054·30.—Since the great catastrophe of late—the explosion which proved so fatal—our generous citizens of all classes have forwarded to the keeping of the Mayor donations of money and needed articles for the destitute occasioned by that sad event. But we have to record to-day an example of generosity unprecedented by any association. The German cabinet-makers of Philadelphia banded together to support those who had always looked for support upon a husband or son or brother, of their own craft; and, as a result of their ever-generous exertion, they this morning, through the agency of George Stegmann, placed in the care of the Mayor $4054·30. All honor to the German cabinet makers for this practical exhibition of their sympathy. $20 in cash was also received for the same cause.

TWO MEN TAKE POSSESSION OF A SLOOP AND COMMIT AN ASSAULT AND BATTERY ON THE CAPTAIN.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the sloop Edwin, owned by Richard Simons and commanded by him, was boarded by two men as she was sailing from Christian street wharf, which she had just left.

They knocked the captain down with an iron handspike, and took possession of the vessel. When he recovered, the vessel had drifted over to the Jersey shore observing which, he jumped off of the vessel, leaving the two in sole charge.

Mr. Simons bought the boat in May last, paying $300 for her. He received a receipt for that amount, which he kept in the cabin, and when he boarded the boat again he found this missing. A warrant was issued this morning for the arrest of the parties by Recorder Eneu.

A SAD DROWING CASE.—Charles Haddonfield was yesterday drowned in the Schuylkill at Columbia Bridge. He was twenty-one years of age, yesterday being his birth-day. He leaves a grandmother, old and feeble, to mourn his loss and support. His late residence was at No. 202 Levant street.

AN ASSAILANT.—Nicholas Raney, in company with others, went into the dwelling of a gentleman in Front street, near Hart's lane, and insulted, abused, and beat him and his wife, smashed furniture, and demolished things generally. Alderman Heins held him in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

GRAND EXCURSION.—The employes of Baldwin's Locomotive Works will give their annual excursion to Atlantic City to-morrow (Saturday). Music will be furnished by McClurg's Liberty Silver Cornet Band, and the occasion will be a pleasant one, beyond doubt. See announcement elsewhere.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Patrick Fox assaulted an unoffending German at Germantown road and Jefferson streets last night, knocked him down with a blow from a "billy," and otherwise maltreated him. Alderman Shoemaker committed Pat. for a further hearing.

A STABBING CASE.—Charles H. Robinson last evening stabbed Edward T. Owens in the back, at Columbia avenue and Thirteenth streets. The affair originated in a drunken quarrel. He was committed by Alderman Fitch in default of $1000 bail.

A FRACAS.—Patrick Touchy and Patrick Conner got into a fracas on Race street below Eighth, yesterday afternoon, during which the former bit the entire lip off the latter. Alderman Jones held the successful gladiator in default of $1500 bail to answer.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.—Mary Zell, a German woman, was yesterday arrested at Moyer and Thompson streets, on a charge of setting fire to a bed in a dwelling on Richmond street, above Norris. Alderman Senix held her for a further hearing.

VIOLATING THE SUNDAY LAW.—Joseph Holt, who keeps a tavern at Manayunk, and Charles Carter, who is established at No. 606 St. John street, were arrested for selling liquor in violation of the Sunday law. They were held in $500 bail each to answer.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Samuel R. Shupe was before Alderman Beitler this morning, charged with embezzling money belonging to E. B. Fricke, No. 5 Walnut street, in whose employ he was as salesman. He was committed to answer.

TONGUE BIT OFF.—A number of firemen had a picnic at Hestonville yesterday, and during their stay there a fight occurred, wherein Thomas Boston had his tongue bit off and was beaten terribly. The perpetrator is unknown.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS ON SUNDAY.—Henry Reeder, keeping a tavern at Chesnut Hill, sold liquor to a minor last Sunday, and was consequently held by Alderman Stattman in $800 bail to answer.

LINEN DUSTERS, large assortment,
Light Cassimere, Cloth, Alpaca, Drap d'Ete,
Duck and Linen Sack Coats
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, and Linen Skeleton Vests,
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, Drill, and all kinds of Linen Pants,
Men's, Youth's, and Boys' Clothing of all kinds suited to the season; the largest assortment in the city. Replenished daily, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NO NAME.—Many, many people suffer from they know not what. They are not sick—they are not well. There is no name for it. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes (and they are innumerable), its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. Indigestion and a *Stomach Cough* are also frequent concomitants of this distressing state of body and of mind. The common remark in relation to persons in such a condition is, that they are consumptive. Now, what these unfortunates really want is *vigor, vital strength;* and, as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness, they can recuperate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. It is as clear that a life-reviving tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectly pure and innocuous, containing nothing but the most genial vegetable extracts, and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, an alterative, and a genial invigorant. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feebler sex as to those of men.

"*To be or not to be—that's the question.*"
Whether to suffer with mental anguish,
Feverish lips, cracking pains, dyspeptic agonies,
And nameless bodily suffering;
Or whether, with sudden dash,
Seize a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS,
And, as Gunther swears, be myself a man again.
Gunther said my eyes were sallow,
My visage haggard, my breath tremendous bad—
My disposition troublesome—in fact,
He gently hinted I was fast becoming
Quite a nuisance.
Four bottles now beneath my vest have disappeared,
My food has relish, my appetite is keen,
My step elastic, my mind brilliant, and
Nine pounds, avoirdupois, is added to my weight.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

AMERICAN PIANOS IN THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—At noon yesterday
STEINWAY & SONS,
of New York, received a cable telegram informing them that they had been awarded a FIRST GOLD MEDAM, for "greatest perfection in Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos," with the strongest endorsement of the jury, thus corroborating the official press despatch, which placed them at the head of the list of all competitors.—*N. Y. World.*

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
WAREROOMS No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

SUMMER CLOTHING,
At Stokes & Co.'s,
Under the Continental.
First-Class Clothing,
At Stokes & Co.'s,
Under the Continental.

CELEBRATE YOUR FOURTH OF JULY by going to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, and procure for yourself or family superior Photographs, such as only emanate from this Gallery at such low prices. Six Cards or one large picture, $1.

TO BE PLEASED in getting Photographs, is to go to Reimer's, Second street, above Green. One Porcelain, six Cards, or one large Picture, only $1.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

HO! FOR ATLANTIC CITY AND CAPE MAY.—
Gentlemen's Linen Drawers, $1·75.
Gentlemen's Gauze Shirts, $1·00.
Gentlemen's Linen Collars, $2·50 per dozen.
McINTIRE & BRO., 1035 Chesnut street.

☞ THE ORDER OF THE DAY.
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☞
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☞
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☞
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☞
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☞
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☞
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☞
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☞
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILA.,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Note.—Linen Dusters Sacks and Alpacas by the dozen at low prices

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St

A GENTLEMEN OF THOROUGH EDUCATION, knowing the Italian, French, Latin, and English languages, having good references, wishes a SITUATION.
Address E. M. C., Ledger Office. 7 5 2t*

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.
130 wfmtu6p ABOVE SIXTH

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE STEAMSHIP PIONEER,
Advertised for SATURDAY, 6th inst., will be detained until WEDNESDAY, 10th inst.
Freight is now being received at her wharf, the second below Spruce street.
WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
7 5 4t No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No. 1628 FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 2

THIRD EDITION

FORTIETH CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Mr. Anthony (R. I.) offered the following:—

Resolved, That the business of this session should be confined to removing the obstructions which have been, or are likely to be placed in the way of the fair execution of the acts of reconstruction heretofore adopted by Congress, and giving to the said acts when the same were passed, and that further legislation at this session of the subject of reconstruction, or on other subjects is not expedient.

Mr. Fessenden suggested to Mr. Anthony to strike out the word "should."

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) opposed this resolution in a speech of nearly an hour's duration.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker announced the

SLIPS ON THE STAGE.

"GAGS" AND "LAPSI LINGUI."

Unrehearsed stage-effects have, from the very earliest times, produced consequences of a varied character, yet all of more or less importance. They have excited laughter, surprise, indignation, and they have occasionally conferred immortality on actors who would not otherwise have belonged, at least permanently, to fame.

The legends that so pleasantly connect Shakespeare with Queen Elizabeth are not all perhaps to be taken to the letter; but there can be no doubt that they are founded on a broad basis of truth. There is one which narrates how the Queen, when Shakespeare was once acting in her presence, endeavored to put him at pleasant perplexity between his sense of stage discipline and that of his loyal gallantry. After many a vain attempt, we are told that Elizabeth, crossing the stage whereon the poet-actor was enacting the counterfeit presentment of a king, and engaged in royal work, dropped her glove. Shakespeare, without departing from the character he was illustrating, interpolated the original text with words to suit the action of his homage. He paused in a processional movement of which he made a part, exclaiming:—

"And though now bent on this high embassy,
Yet stoop we to pick up our cousin's glove—"

and rendering it to her with a profound bow, proudly strode off the stage, thus:—proves that Elizabeth *did* succeed in detaching the actor from the part which he was representing. This story, however, indicates how intimate the connection was then between the stage and court.

Some slips on the old stage brought the offenders to great grief. For example, Pepys makes record of having gone to see *All's Lost by Lust*, in which the musical effects had been so ill rehearsed that singers and orchestra were all at odds, and universal discord reigned. One vocal lad was so out of tune and memory that his "master"—which may imply either the stage manager or the leader of the band—"fell about his ears, and beat him so that it put the whole house in an uproar."

Now and then instances have occurred in which the mispronunciation of a word has given it a meaning so incongruous as to cover the actor, who had been involuntarily guilty of it, with confusion. Audiences, or rather portions of audiences, not overburdened with refinement, have generally hailed these awkward slips with uproarious hilarity; the other portion has remained discreetly silent, as if it had lacked ears whereby to receive offense, or tongues to resent it. Downes, the old prompter of Charles II's days, has recorded one of these misfortunes. It occurred to a lady, Mistress Holden, a kinswoman of the great Betterton. She was playing in *Romeo and Juliet*, when a fatal word fell unintentionally from her lips; and as she happened at the moment to give it "vehement action," says Downes, "it put the house into such a laughter that London bridge at low water was silence to it." Charles Kemble once slipped in a like direction; but the most amusing instance of an error committed by him against text and author was when he was once playing "Shylock," and instead of asking, "Shall I lay perjury upon my soul?" overturned the text by exclaiming, "Shall I lay surgery upon my poll?" A better known story is that of the soldier, who levels his halberd to prevent "Richard" from impeding the progress of "Henry's" funeral, with the remark, "My lord, stand back, and let the coffin pass!" exclaim, in his hurry and confusion, "My lord, stand back, and let the parson cough!" Such a mistake, however, has many a parallel. On the French stage a young actor having to shout, "Sonnez, trompettes!" knocked all the majesty out of the command by his shout of, "Trompez, sonnettes!" And, indeed, the French stage can furnish a parallel to the story of the error of Mrs. Holden which made a full house so hilarious. The story is told in the correspondence of the Princess Palatine, under the date of 1719. She was then at Dunkirk, where the players acted in the presence of the court. One of them, performing "Mithridates," happened, by unlucky change of a letter, to address to "Mouime" a word that conveyed great offense in the utterance. The unlucky actor, in his confusion, made matters worse by turning to the royal box, in which the Dauphiness was the most conspicuous personage, and saying with great contrition, "Madame, I most humbly ask your pardon; my tongue unwittingly tripped me up!" The Dauphin was so tickled by this incident that he not only fell into an uncontrollable fit of laughter, but fell backwards from his seat. To save himself he grasped at the cord which kept the curtain up, and the curtain coming down by the run, struck against the lamps, and caught fire. The flames were immediately extinguished, but the curtain could not be raised, and the play was acted out, the audience looking at the performers through the gap caused by the fire.

One of the pleasantest incidents of the French court stage, however, occurred when the Emperor Napoleon jokingly hissed the Empress Josephine, who was acting a little operatic part in the theatre in the palace of St. Cloud. She demurely stepped forward and remarked that any one of the audience who was dissatisfied with the performance might retire, and have his money returned to him at the doors. The consequent laughter was uproarious.

There are other slips on the stage than those made by words. At the beginning of the last century, on the French stage, the slipping of Barton's garter led to a traditional action observed in the part of every succeeding player; and the other night only, at the Varietes, the slipping of Mad'lle Chaumont's petticoat produced an amusing unrehearsed effect. In the first case the great French actor was performing the "Earl of Essex," and his garter slipped from below his knee, in the scene where only he and the traitor "Cecil" were on the stage. Such a personage "Essex" might treat with indifference or contempt; and accordingly he replaced the dropped band round his leg, while he continued to address "Cecil" in a disdainful tone. The effect was so successful that succeeding actors adopted the incident of affecting to lighten the garter as a good "bit of business," and the tradition continued to be observed as long as *Le Comte d'Essex* continued to be acted. Mad'lle Chaumont's slip was of another character. It taxed her readiness in an emergency, and did not find her wanting. She was playing a *soubrette* in *Nos Gens*, and was engaged running to and fro to collect and burn the presents of various old lovers. In the very middle of her action she was impeded by her petticoat suddenly falling about her feet. Of course it was a very pretty article of its sort, and she got out of it, and of the embarrassment which had come with it, by describing it as a tribute of admiration from one of her old admirers, which must be sacrified like all the rest; and she thrust it into the stage fire accordingly, with a merry laugh, and amid the general hilarity of the house.

The Baron mentioned above was one of the greatest actors of his time; but when he grew old, the cruel French audiences of the period, forgetting his past greatness, began to insult him, and as he was one night playing "Nero," they even hissed him! The aged monarch of the stage folded his arms, walked sternly down to the footlights, and exclaimed, "Ungrateful pit! 'twas I who taught you!" It was a slip of the tongue, he used to say; but he was nettled that they who had been made by him judges of good acting should have turned their knowledge against their instructor.

Very numerous are the stories of the slips, mistakes, transpositions, and wilful variations made from the author's true reading by provincial actors. Many of these, however, are merely *ben trovato* stories; they, at all events, are not to be repeated with warrant of authenticity. At the same time the audacity or indifference of some country players has undoubtedly led to very exceptional sayings and doings on provincial stages. Whether the rural actor does not belong rather to romance than to reality, who is said to have maliciously spoiled a *point* which Mr. Macready used to make in "Richard," by not only exclaiming, "My lord, the Duke of Buckingham is taken!" but adding the further information, "and we've cut off his head!"—cannot now be determined. There *is*, however, some warrant for another stray story in connection with this passage. Two strolling players were acting "Richard" and "Catesby," at the Bull-neck-Smithy, or some equally elegant theatre, "Catesby," eager to do well, went wrong, and missed his text. "My lord," he said, "the Duke of Richmond is taken!" Upon which "Richard," with humorous gravity upon his face, stepped forward and intimated to the house:—"If what this fellow says be strictly true, and Richmond now be held in durance vile, the play you see comes suddenly to end!" And nothing could be truer than that fact, although it was delivered in blank verse, to fashion which is to the actor sport. But we will not guarantee the genuineness of this story. The actors invent them as readily as the members of the Stock Exchange do conundrums.

Among the traits of stupidity put to the account of actors, by which droll unrehearsed effects have been produced on the stage, there is none that is supposed to convey greater proof of stupidity than that which distinguished the actor who originally represented "Lord Burghley" in the *Critic*. The names of several players are mentioned, each as being the hero of this story, but the original "Lord Burghley," or "Burleigh," was Irish Moody, far too acute an actor to be suspected for a fool. When Sheridan selected him for the part, the manager declared that Moody would be sure to commit some ridiculous error, and ruin the effect. The author protested that such a result was impossible, and according to the fashion of the times, a wager was laid, and Sheridan hurried to the performer of the part to give him such instructions as should render any mistake beyond possibility. "Lord Burghley" has nothing to say, merely to sit a while, and then, as the stage directions informed him, and Sheridan impressed it on his mind, "'Lord Burghley' comes forward, pauses near 'Dangle,' shakes his head, and exit." The actor thoroughly understood the direction, he said, and could not err. At night he came forward, did pass near "Dangle," shook his ("Dangle's") head, and went solemnly on! Now, if this version of the story be correct, Moody must have been instructed by the manager so to act as to win the wager for him; he having backed Moody on the strength of his stupidity. On the other hand, if the story be really historical, the incident must have happened at rehearsal, and Moody have been substituted for some inefficient player originally cast for the character.

At this period great liberties were often taken by actors with audiences; and not very long before this an unrehearsed stage effect occurred which was connected with an act of impertinence on the part of a couple of players. Mrs. Griffiths' *Platonic Wife* was dragging its slow length along, wearying those on the stage as well as the audience in front. At the end of the third act the performers grew more impatient than the audience, and Holland and Powell, two respectable players, thrust their heads out from opposite sides of the stage when the "drop" was down, and earnestly appealed to the house to stop the piece by "damning" it then and there." The thing seems incredible, but the circumstance belongs to stage history; but nobler plays than the above lady's have been in peril.

Although George III once said that Lord Thurlow might as well play "Hamlet" as Cooke, George Frederick often acted the part, out of London. Reynolds tells us that when Cooke was once playing this part in Ireland, he was seen sharpening his sword before the fencing-match, and gave as a reason to curious inquiries: "I and Mr. Laertes will to night in reality settle our little disputes." The "young lady" who took interest in "Laertes" informed him of the peril in which he stood; and accordingly, when the fencing-match came on, the son of "Polonius" rushed in on the heir of Denmark, seized him in his arms, gave him a back fall, planted his knee upon him, and looked from the astonished George Frederick to the astonished audience with the proud air of a man who had introduced a new reading, and had been remarkably successful.

Moderation or reserve were things not to be expected, generally, from George Frederic Cooke, though he could practise both when the gentlemanly humor was upon him, or when it otherwise suited his purpose. He on one occasion consented to go down from London to play "Cato," for the benefit of a poor actor, a quondam friend, in a country theatre. It was the character which Cooke played worse than any of those for which he was ill-suited, yet which he *would* play. The tragedy itself is not one that is likely to be well handled by a provincial company; and on the occasion in question it met with supremely ill usage at very incompetent hands. All the appointments were bad, and what little of the text was remembered was delivered with many variations and a comic indifference to the rules of pronunciation. Cooke, however, was good-natured and intolerant. He swore a little, laughed a good deal, and bore with all, more or less patiently, till there was a general break-down, in the senate scene, owing to a universal forgetfulness of the text, which the most skilful of prompters could by no means remedy. This does not imply that Cooke's patience lasted long. In fact, he was only tolerant or amused while he looked on from the wing. The senate scene is in the second act, and it is the first in which "Cato" appears, as "Decius" says:—

"In Utica,
And at the head of your own little senate!"

"Sempronius" and "Lucius" had tumbled through their parts with much of that transposing of initial letters which came afterwards to be called "marowskying," and which often produces the most laughable effects; and "Marcius" had referred to "Decius" as the "Knoman right," instead of "Roman knight;" and "Cato" had just exclaimed, "Father, 'tis time you came to a resolve," to which "Lucius" replied—not quite according to the text—"That is exactly our way of thinking!" when Cooke's (and "Cato's") endurance broke down. He started from his chair, and exclaiming, "With such a senate Rome itself were damned!" rushed off the stage, to the great admiration of the house, who, if they did not expect him to take his seat again, were certainly not disappointed.

Our ancestors, down to a time as late as our grandfathers', certainly tolerated liberties taken with an audience by actors with a leniency that is the more surprising, as the manners of the times were ruder and the customs of a very ruffianly character. There are still individuals living who may have seen Edwin. At the close of his career Edwin was playing "Bowkit," in the *Son-in-Law*, at the Haymarket. In the scene where "Cranky" declines to accept him for a son-in-law, on account of his ugliness, Edwin uttered the word "ugly?" in a tone of surprise, and then advancing to the lamps, said, with great coolness and infinite impudence, "Now, I submit to the decision of an enlightened British public, which is the *ugliest* fellow of the *three*—I, old "Cranky," or that gentleman in the front row of the balcony box?" The gentleman became the object, not of general pity, but of general and loud derision, and he retreated hastily from the humiliating consequences of the actor's impertinence.

It is said that Parsons, who played "Cranky," was very indignant with the freedom which Edwin took with *him* on that occasion; but no one offended more grossly in this respect than Parsons himself. He had no reverence even for persons who should be above insult, if it were only because they are unable to resent it. Parsons, at the same theatre, was once playing one of the two workmen who build the scaffold (in the *Siege of Calais*) on which are to be executed "Eustache de St. Pierre," and his gallant comrades. In the course of his part he had to say: "So the king is coming? An' the king like not my scaffold, he is no true man!" On a night that George III was present, Parsons, instead of keeping to what was set down for him, approached the royal box, looked at the sovereign, and rudely exclaimed, "An' the king were here, and didn't admire my scaffold, I would say, 'D—— him, he has no taste!'" It is said that the Royal George was the first in the general laugh that broke forth, and the last to desist from such unseemly hilarity. If so, one can comprehend why he detected so much unintelligible nonsense in Shakespeare. For much less offense, Sir Robert Walpole went down from his box, and heartily caned an actor who had gone out of his part to make offensive allusion to him. The public sympathy was with the Minister.

There was far more justification for Mrs. Bellamy's unrehearsed act and words towards the King of Denmark, when the latter was on a visit to George III. That extravagant beauty played "Alicia" in *Jane Shore* in presence of the Dane, who, wearied with very fast living, was in a sound sleep during one of her finest scenes. The angry lady had to exclaim:—"Oh, thou false lord!" and she drew near to the slumbering monarch, and shouted it close to his ears with such astounding effect that he started up, rubbed his eyes, became conscious of what was going on, and how it had come about, and remarked that he would not have such a woman for his wife though she had no end of kingdoms for a dowry.

BANK NOTICES.

FIFTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$859,721·63
Banking House, Furniture, and Fixtures	129,746·99
Current Expenses and Taxes	7,094·49
Premiums	29,291·47
Revenue Stamps	950·05
Due from Banks and Bankers	160,535·43
United States Bonds Deposited with Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation	300,000·00
United States Bonds and Securities on hand	225,050·00
Notes of other National Banks	17,110·00
Specie	15·25
Fractional Currency	13,484·82
Legal-tender Notes	326,121·00
Total	$2,269,137·13

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$1,000,000·00
Circulating Notes outstanding	417,000·00
Deposits	837,864·93
Profits	13,772·20
Total	$2,269,137·13

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of July, 1867.
7 2 6t EDMUND WILCOX, Notary Public.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
6 26 5w

☞ OFFICE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this date, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst.

Transfer Books closed until 11th inst.

7 2 2w WM. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the eighth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the eighth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July, 1867.

By resolution of the Board of Directors,
6 27 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

☞ OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1867.

The Coupons for interest on Bonds of the Company, due July 1, 1867, will be paid (free of tax) on presentation at the Office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 57 S. THIRD Street, on and after July 1.

6 29 6t W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. JUNE 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manayunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.

6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 110 S. FOURTH Street.

JULY 1, 1867.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 12th instant.

7 2 tufs 3t BENJ. F. HOECKLEY, Secretary.

☞ GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension; Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD who is well versed with all the details of the business. 6 12 1m

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw ☞

☞ WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4ptf

CLOTHING.

EXCELSIOR

CLOTHING HALL.

EXCELSIOR

CLOTHING HALL.

EXCELSIOR

CLOTHING HALL.

S. E. CORNER SECOND AND MARKET STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

DEPARTMENT FOR CUSTOM WORK.

AGENTS FOR OILED CLOTHING.

5 30 thstu3t EDWARDS & LAWRENCE.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·05.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1228 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 214 WALNUT Street. 7 2

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

Have just received—

Organdy Lawns, neat figures, 25c. worth 37½c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 55, 62½, 69, 75, 80, 85, and 90 cents
One bale Cotton and Wool Flannel, 25c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 62½, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, etc.
Honey Comb Quilts, $2·25; a bargain.
100 pieces Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Handsome Plaid Nainsooks for Wrappers.
Bargains in Shirred Muslins, 50, 75, 85, $1, $1·15.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, and 75c.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c. and $1.
Plain Linen Ducks, 20 and 25c.
Linen Drills, 37½, 45, and 50c.
White Linen Duck, 90c. and $1; Basket do., $1·50.
Muslins, Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25c., etc
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, and Swiss Mulls.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
White Piques, 50c.
Imported Whalebone Corsets, $1·25.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs., Hoop Skirts,

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

2 29] ABOVE RACE.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

1000 dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, and 25c.
500 dozen Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 23, 25, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37½, 40, 44, and 50c.
200 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs 25, 28, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
Ladies' Tucked Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Gents' Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Ladies' and Gents' Summer Undervests.
Just opened 50 dozen Gents' Summer Undervests a 85c., worth $1·25.
Cambric Edgings and Insertings.
A cheap lot of Dimity Bands.
Just opened a new lot of Paris Silk Fans, from a reduction, at less than importers' prices.
A large assortment of Linen Fans.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, Shirred Muslins.
Figured Swiss Muslins, Striped and Plaid Muslins
Victoria Lawns.
Swiss Muslins, soft finish.
Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes Shirting Linens.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Spanish Mantle Linens, yard wide, 37½ and 45c.
Linen Huckaback and Linen Birds-eye by the yard
Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Best makes of Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Fast-color Chintzes, 12½, 16, and 18c.
French Lawns, fast colors, 25, 28, and 31c.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

JAMES M'MULLAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. V. COWELL & SON,

HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.

He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,

PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASK by the yard.
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard.
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS,
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
TOILANET by the yard.
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 smth3m

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 5 6 wfmsm

GREAT REDUCTION IN

FANCY DRY GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 3m

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS

Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·00; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shades 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 31; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 15; Calicoes, 10 to 13c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 1 9m2

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily;
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap 6 6 1m

BALANCE OF STOCK AT COST.—IN order to close out the balance of our Summer Stock of Cloth, Silk, and Lace Goods, we have marked them down at cost.

MRS. E. HENRY,
6 28 3w No. 16 N. EIGHTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD.

Have a FULL, FRESH STOCK of Seasonable Goods, the great bulk of which being recently purchased, and MAINLY FOR CASH, offers special inducements to CLOSE CASH BUYERS.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Good Bleached Muslins, 12½, 15, and 18 cents.
Best yard-wide Bleached, 20 to 25 cents.
Unbleached Shirtings, low by the yard or piece.
Wide Sheetings, best goods, 45 to 65 cents.
Mosquito Net, white, pink, blue, and yellow.

DRESS GOODS.

All the new materials for short dresses.
Goat's Hair in all the new shades.
Plain Alpacas and Poplin Mixtures.
Lawns and Organdies, select styles.
Black Goods of every description.

CALICO COUNTER.

12½, 15, and 18 cent fast color prints, over 200 pieces.
Choicest styles American Prints at these low prices.
Wrapper Prints, entirely new designs, 18 and 20 cts.
Ginghams, a superb stock, best goods, from 25 to 38 cents.

CLOAK ROOM.

$3·00 Shetland Shawls, still another lot.
$2·50 and $3·00 Llama Neat Shawls.
Superb Shawl Stock, from $2·00 to $9·00.
Llama Lace Pointes and Rotondes.
Silk and Cloth Sacques reduced in price.

MEN'S WEAR.

Stout Linen Drills and Duck.
French Padded Drills, for best custom.
Fancy Drills and Duck for pants. [1 2 stuth4p
Coatings for business, dress, hot weather, etc.
Cassimeres, 75 cents up, all grades, immense stock.
Rapidly selling at almost lowest old prices.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

Largest Linen Stock in the City.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LINENS RETAILING AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

Lately opened, direct from Europe,

FINE SCOTCH TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
RICHARDSON'S TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
SCOTCH TOWELLINGS, SCARCE GOODS.
BLOOM DAMASK TOWELS.
LINEN DRILL STAIR CRASH, RED BORDER.
BROWN LINEN CRUMB CLOTH, 2¼, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE.
SEVERAL BALES POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, NEW STYLES,
PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS, ETC.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

LINEN IMPORTER AND DEALER,

4 5 thstu3mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

COOPER'S,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.
Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.
White Goods in every variety and price.
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 9-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 65c. per yard.
Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.
Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.

COOPER'S,

6 15 stuth4p. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

Ladies leaving for the Country or Watering Places will find

SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF MATERIALS FOR

WHITE BODIES,
EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LINEN UNDERSLEEVES,
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES,

AT

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.'S,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

BLACK SILKS,
GREY DO.
PURPLE DO.
WHITE DO.
GRIS PELE DO.
STRIPED DO,

And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at

MAD'LLE KEOGH'S,

4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

SHOPS: NO. 218 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET

5 2 PHILADELPHIA

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

5 8 tf WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

HUNTINGDON WARM SPRINGS.

This salubrious SUMMER RETREAT, situate FOUR AND A HALF MILES NORTH OF HUNTINGDON, Pennsylvania, at the base of Warrior's Ridge Mountain, has been leased from General A. P. Wilson by the undersigned, and is now open to receive visitors.

The Furniture is new, Rooms well ventilated, Bath Rooms commodious, Bowling Saloon and Billiard Room, with all the appliances requisite to comfort, are attached.

The grounds and surrounding mountain scenery are highly attractive. The Baths are bountifully supplied by crystal clear water from the Warm Springs—temperature 68 degrees—so long celebrated as efficacious in cases of GOUT, RHEUMATISM, ETC. Waters highly tonic, containing iron, etc., and one of the Springs is cathartic, as well as a powerful diuretic.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company have generously consented to issue Excursion Tickets, by which the fare from Philadelphia to Huntingdon and return is $8·20.

Hacks kept at the Springs will connect with the trains, and will carry passengers from Huntingdon to the Springs and return.

Terms TWO DOLLARS PER DAY, or TEN DOLLARS PER WEEK, including use of Water and Baths. Reasonable deductions made for families and servants remaining during the season.

JACOB STAHLEY, JR.,
PROPRIETOR.

WARM SPRINGS, Pa., June 29, 1867.

REFERENCES.
Hon. A. V. Parsons, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, Philadelphia.
Colonel A. R. Chambers, Philadelphia.
Colonel Charles T. Matheys, Philadelphia.
L. T. Watson, Esq., President H. and B. T. R. R.
A. Herr Smith, Esq., Lancaster.
General D. R. Porter, Harrisburg. 7 2 6trp

CONGRESS HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.

G. W. HINKLE.

Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,
PROPRIETOR.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Is now open for permanent guests, and for the reception and entertainment of the various excursions to the Island. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character.

CONLEY & HOUCK,
6 27 1m Proprietors.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.

C. S. PITMAN,
Formerly of the Stetson House.
6 10 1m LONG BRANCH, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CA

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MORE ABOUT

LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD

"MAKE A NOTE OF."

FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last twelve years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burglar-Proof safe; and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having been robbed by burglars, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a *very few* cases *only*, is the strongest evidence that but a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake if successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hardened steel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adpted by Lillie, in the Chilled-iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections:—The cost is double. The wrought iron plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. *The former principle*, adopted by Little, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought iron outside to be operated upon by burglars' impliements.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling iron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, 18th December, 1866.

Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son:—

GENTLEMEN:—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it can only be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,
ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

And the following extensive Iron manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.

And their principal Iron Workers so certify:

Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia.
The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass.
The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

FACT V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security, which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the safe venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE, are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaults, etc.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past favors, and that I am prepared to furnish LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATION LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for Lillie's Burglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual auction prices.

M. C. SADLER,
AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY,
No. 639 ARCH Street,
5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND
DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

GAS STOVES FOR
COOKING AND HEATING.
BY GAS AND AIR COMBINED.

THE JAR

The Best, the Cheapest, the Surest, the most Reliable, the most easily cleaned, the self-sealing, self-testing. Flexible Cap CARLISLE JAR.

THE REPEATING LIGHT,
PRICE, 75 CENTS.

PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS

CHARLES BURNHAM & CO.,
NO. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET
6 14 1m Corner of Sansom.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.
AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 3 8m Nos. 327 and 329 North FRONT Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 20 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, WILLIAM G. CATTELL.

FINANCIAL.

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS

OF THE

Loans of this Commonwealth

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
7 2 tuths9 3 STATE TREASURER.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF

OVERDUE LOANS

[OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—

Loan of March 24, 1823, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interes after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
5 1 wfm34t STATE TREASURER

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.,
NOS. 112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

GOLD COUPONS
DUE JULY 1
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
6 21 20t NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1856, AND BEFORE JULY 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1853.
" March 27, 1838, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
6 15 stuth t8 15 STATE TREASURER

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
6 6 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or of either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11 1t
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY,
WITHOUT CHARGE
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 23 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,00

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles, Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr., Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham, Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 1]

7. 3'10s---SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 2] NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

REMOVAL.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED TO THE
S.E. CORNER OF THIRD AND ARCH STS.,
Where they will be located during the erection of their NEW BANKING HOUSE.

N. C. MUSSELMAN,
6 21 fmwimrp CASHIER.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA
NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS
GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,
E. B. HALL, CASHIER,
OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS
Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstu2m

NEW REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
YIELDING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, payable quarterly, free from Tax, for sale in sums to suit, at 92, and accrued interest from May 1.

BACON & WARDER
6 27 thstu6t* NO. 218½ WALNUT ST.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

WILLIAM WITTFELD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
NOS. 64, 66, 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,
Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—

SOLID ROSEWOOD, SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH, TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH.
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 6 15 smthlm

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
House-Furnishing Goods,
NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH,
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
5 17 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brand
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES Alley.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

GOLD'S IMPROVED
PATENT LOW STEAM
AND
HOT WATER APPARATUS,
FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,

THE AMERICAN KITCHENER,

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

BOILER EXPLOSIONS
GUARDED AGAINST BY USING
SHAW & JUSTICE'S
MERCURY COLUMN GUAGES AND LOW WATER SIGNALS,
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
6 14 1m] PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
NO. 14 NORTH FIFTH ST., PHILA.
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS
CAN BE PREVENTED BY USING
ASHCROFT'S
LOW WATER DETECTOR
PRICE $30, APPLIED.

AUG. S. BATTLES,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
6 7 tf NO. 24 NORTH SIXTH STREET

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Pipe, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN B. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
11 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING

DEPUTY Q. M.-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, June 18, 1867.

A large amount of CLOTHING, CAMP, and GARRISON EQUIPAGE, will be sold at Public Auction, on July 9, 1867, 12 M., at the Clothing Depot in this city, No. 120 South EUTAW Street, consisting of

681 Uniform Artillery Coats.
1087 Uniform Infantry Coats.
145 Uniform Cavalry Jackets.
822 Uniform Light Artillery Jackets.
122 Uniform Veteran Reserve Jackets.
298 Footmen's Trowsers.
927 Horsemen's Trowsers.
663 Horsemen's Great Coats.
1015 Footmen's Great Coats.
139 Wool Blankets.
1084 Rubber Blankets.
1500 Sack Coats—lined and unlined.
900 Pairs Boots and Bootees.
682 Pairs Stockings.
1400 Uniform Hats and Ostrich Feathers
522 Forage Caps.
123 Hatchets and Handles.
107 Shovels.
524 Knapsacks.
1056 Canteens, etc. etc. etc.

The above articles are all new and in good condition.

There will also be sold at the same time and place a small quantity of CLOTHING which has been worn and condemned.

Terms of sale—Cash.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
6 20 17t Deputy Q. M. General U. S. A.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 20 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
June 19, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington street, NEW YORK CITY, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described property:—

25,234 pairs Machine-Sewed Boots.
58,289 pairs Machine-Sewed Bootees.
13,500 pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900 pounds of Common Tents.
18,000 pounds of Hospital Tents.
10,900 pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,355 pounds of Canvas.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and balance before goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.

Bvt. Maj.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
6 20 13t Asst. Q. M. G., U. S. A.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.
(Formerly at 706 CHESTNUT ST.)

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer
M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 7 5

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 308 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE, CHICKERING GRAND PIANO FORTE, HANDSOME MIRRORS, VERY ELEGANT AXMINSTER CARPET, RICH CUT GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
July 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1311 Pine street, by catalogue, the entire Furniture. [7 3 3t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1 inch COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp] No. 250 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Ways on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS,
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12]

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to S. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HENRY CREEN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of GIDEON L. FISHER, Executor of the last Will and Testament of HENRY CREEN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on SATURDAY, the 13th day of July, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
LEONARD MYERS,
7 3wfm5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of LEWIS BREMER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGE W. BREMER and CATHARINE BREMER, Executors of the last will and testament of LEWIS BREMER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 142½ South FOURTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
6 28 fmw5t JOSHUA SPERING, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ROBERT W. SMITH, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of CATHARINE SMITH, Administratrix of ROBERT W. SMITH, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 15, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 627 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
7 5 fmw3t SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Auditor.

ESTATE OF ROSANNA SMITH, DECEASED.
Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims will present them without delay, to
5 31 14t* WILLIAM SMITH, Jr.,
No. 1121 Hamilton Street.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [27 thstu

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street.
11 Three doors above Walnut.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 1 1]

MAXIMILIAN.

THE ARCHDUKE'S MEXICAN HISTORY.

His Sanguinary Decree Against the Liberals—The Surviving Imperial Prisoners in Mexico—Circumstances Connected with his Acceptance of the Crown of Mexico—His Rejection of Overtures made by Southern Confederates.

The tragical *finale* of the Mexican imperial drama and the sad fate of the unfortunate Archduke, who, three years ago, exchanged the peaceful shades of Miramar for the turbulent Maelstrom of Mexico—the insignia of the Hapsburg for the fatal purple of Iturbide—rendered everything connected with the chief actor, even to a brief recapitulation of the circumstances attending his acceptance of the crown of Mexico, of interest to America as well as Europe.

On July 10, 1863, a quasi legislative body in the city of Mexico, styling themselves the Assembly of Notables, passed a resolution, ordinance, decree, or whatever the world might be pleased to call it, constituting Mexico a moderate monarchy, giving its sovereign the title of emperor, and offering the crown to the Archduke Maximilian, of Austria, for himself and his descendants. This assembly consisted of the leading spirits of the Church party. Commissioners were next appointed to present to the Archduke the act of election. At the time that Prince Maximilian built the retreat of Miramar, in order to remain henceforth a stranger to politics, the Emperor of the French indicated him to the "choice of the Mexican people to fulfil so great and elevated a mission as the pacification and regeneration of the ancient empire of Montezuma." The first overtures made to the Court of Vienna on this point date from the month of October, 1861. The Emperor Francis Joseph then replied that, although appreciating at its just value the preference accorded to his dynasty, he left his brother entirely free to decide on the point. From that period until his acceptance of the Pandora's box offered him by the Emperor Napoleon, Maximilian received many proofs, to an Austrian utterly unacquainted with the people of Mexico and their feelings, unequivocal proofs, that his arrival in the land of Cortes would be looked upon by all parties as the dawn of an era of peace and prosperity. The aged Archbishop of Mexico went in person to the palace of Miramar to urge the prince, in the name of religion and the whole Mexican Episcopate, to accept "the holy and glorious mission to which Divine Providence had predestined him." The deputation appointed by the Assembly of Notables waited on him and presented to him the vote of that body, constituting him Emperor of Mexico. Other strong elements were brought to bear on him; but to all offers and entreaties he made the one reply—"That if the universal vote of the Mexican nation were given in his favor, and guarantees necessary to secure Mexico against dangers that threatened her integrity and independence granted him," he would accept the position and title. During his interview with the Mexican deputation he said that he attentively followed the monarchical movement in Mexico, through the assistance of the French official reports and the information contained in the French and Spanish journals. Highly reliable authorities, indeed! All these preliminaries being arranged satisfactorily, as the poor deluded Prince imagined, he bade farewell to his beautiful home of peace and happiness, and was invested with the purple, sceptre, and crown of his adopted country. He seemed to have some foreboding of the stormy career and dark end before him in the New World, for he hesitated, temporized, delayed his departure from Europe for months, keeping the donor of the glittering bauble in a constant state of anxiety; for the wily diplomat of the Seine wished to transfer the awkward burden of Mexico to other shoulders. Messengers and telegrams were flying about to all parts of Europe from the Tuileries in search of the reluctant Prince, and everything that related to Mexico was represented to him in a *couleur de rose* point of view. During Maximilian's visit to Paris, a short time before his departure for Mexico, a circumstance occurred which may show what his feelings were on the subject of our civil war. Mr. Slidell was in Paris at the time, making the most desperate attempts to get somebody or anybody to recognize the "Southern Confederacy." One leading and important object of Jeff. Davis was to get on the right side of the new Emperor of Mexico, and establish diplomatic relations with him. Hence the Southern Commissioner besieged Maximilian persistently for an interview on the subject; but the Archduke positively refused, adding, besides, that it was impossible for him to enter into any diplomatic or personal relations with a representative of the Southern Confederacy. It was said by those knowing the circumstances, that the Rebels met on this occasion the most disastrous defeat of the entire war, so far as their chances of European recognition were concerned. It was not a mere diplomatic cold shoulder, but a complete rebuff. So much for his feelings towards the United States before leaving Europe. Then came the "triumphant" entry into Mexico, amid salvos of French cannon and the hypocritical cheers of the Church party. The citizens of the ancient capital were requested (the request being accompanied with a gentle poke of a French bayonet) to receive their sovereign with enthusiasm, which they did, as there was no help for it. The deceived and infatuated monarch, with his beautiful and accomplished wife, rode through the streets of his new capital, bowing graciously, and evidently moved at the many demonstrations of "loyalty and affection" he received from his subjects. His first negotiations, after getting foot on Mexican soil, were to propose to President Juarez, then a fugitive, and reduced by the fortunes of war to the lowest straits, the most liberal terms of war compatible with the existence of terms he could offer c. These were sent to Juarez was of the new Empire. The message was kind nature that such a frank, honorable, and kind nature that the Mexican President, in refusing the offers of compromise, could not help expressing his admiration and respect for Maximilian as a gentleman. The decree of Porfirio Diaz proposing to inaugurate the *sans culottes* system of the French revolution, and treat Maximilian, if ever he fell into "the rat" trap made, as the butchers of Paris did Louis XVI.' head, as the butchers of Paris did Louis XVI.' ordering besides the instant execution of an imperial emissary, was sufficient to open the eyes of the new Emperor to the character of the people among whom he had intrusted himself. Then followed his short and stormy reign, which may be likened to the attempts of an inexperienced keeper to keep a whole menagerie in order. Quarrels with the Church party, whose monopoly of lands he wished to break up; abortive attempts to obtain recognition from the United States, and the growing strength of the Liberals, who have one good quality in war—namely, perseverance—soon began to sap the foundations of his throne, until the sternly intimated will of the United States deprived him of the only arm he could rely upon—of the French troops. When Bazaine and his French legion forsook him: when the news of his wife's insanity was communicated to him; when on every side he saw treachery and vindictiveness; and when he saw that all was lost, the nobler qualities of his mind came out in grander relief, and as a gentleman and brave man no one can refuse him praise and admiration. He was highly accomplished and well versed in every branch of learning, as a pupil of the Jesuits must be, and as regards his kindliness of disposition and loving heart, his last words are sufficient. "Poor Carlotta!" Who shall break the sad tidings at Miramar? The thought of her beloved husband's danger was enough to drive away reason from her brain, but now ——

As there is hardly a shadow of doubt now of the truth of the news of the unfortunate Prince's execution, the United States Government must naturally be placed in a prominent and by no means creditable position before the world. It forms a part of the bloody tableau which concludes the Mexican imperial drama. A helpless prince—a gentleman and brave man—even if deceived into attempting to introduce monarchical institutions on this continent, is standing before the *escopettes* of half a dozen ruffianly cutthroats, and Uncle Sam or his "sixty days" representative stands by an unconcerned spectator. What a humiliating picture to be exhibited before the eyes of the world!

The Celebrated Decree of Maximilian.

We publish here the decree issued by Maximilian on the 3d of October, 1865. It becomes of the greatest importance at this moment, in view of the fact that it was the main point urged against him at his trial, and, with the atrocities committed under it, doubtless cost him his life:—

Mexicans—The cause which Don Benito Juarez defended with so much valor and constancy has already succumbed under the force, not only of the national will, but also of the other law which that officer invoked in support of his pretensions. To-day even the faction to which the said cause has degenerated is abandoned by the departure of its chief from his native soil.

The national Government for a long time was lenient, and exercised great clemency, so as to give those misled and misinformed men an opportunity to rally to the majority of the nation, and to place themselves anew in the path of duty. It has fulfilled its object; the honorable men have assembled under its banner, and have accepted the just and liberal principles which regulate its politics. The disorder is only maintained by some leaders carried away by unpatriotic passions, assisted by demoralized persons, too ignorant to comprehend political principles, and by an unprincipled soldiery, the last and sad remnants of the civil war. Hereafter contests will only be between the honorable men of the nation and the gangs of criminals and robbers. Clemency will cease now, for it would only prove the mob who burn villages rob and murder peaceful citizens, poor old men and defenseless women.

The Government, resting on its power, from this day will be inflexible in its punishments, since the laws of civilization, the rights of humanity, and the exigencies of morality demand it.

Mexico October 2 1865. MAXIMILIAN.

Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico—Having heard our Council of Ministers and Council of State, we decree:—

Article 1. All persons belonging to armed bands or corps not legally authorized, whether they proclaim or not any political principles, and whatever be the number of those who compose the said bands, their organization, character, and denomination, shall be tried militarily by the courts martial, and if found guilty even of the only fact of belonging to the band, they shall be condemned to capital punishment within twenty-four hours following the sentence.

Article 2. Those who, belonging to the bands mentioned in the previous article, shall be captured with arms in their hands, shall be tried by the officers of the force which has captured them, and he shall, within the delay never extending over twenty-four hours after said capture, make a formal inquest of the offense, hearing the defense of the prisoner. Of this inquest he will draw an act, closing with a sentence, which must be to capital punishment if the accused is found guilty, even if only of the fact of belonging to the band. The officer shall have the sentence executed within the twenty-four hours aforesaid, seeing that the criminal receives spiritual assistance. Sentence having been executed, the officer shall forward the act of inquest to the Minister of War.

Article 3. From the penalty established in the preceding articles shall only be exempted those who, having done nothing more than being with the band, will prove that they were made to join it by force, or did not belong to it, but were found accidentally in it.

Article 4. If from the inquest mentioned in article 2 facts are elicited which induced the officer holding it to believe that the prisoner was made to join by force, without having committed any other crime, or that he was found accidentally in it, without belonging to it, said officer shall abstain from passing sentence, and send the accused, with the respective act of inquest, to the proper court martial, in order that the trial be proceeded with by the latter, in conformity with article 1.

Article 5. Shall be tried and sentenced, conformably with article 1 of this law:—First, all those who will voluntarily assist *guerilleros* with money, or any other means whatever. Second, those who will give them advice, information, or counsel. Third, those who voluntarily, and knowing that they are *guerilleros*, will put within their reach or sell them arms, horses, ammunition, subsistence, or any articles of war whatever.

Article 6. Shall also be tried conformably with article 1:—First, those who will hold with the *guerilleros* such relations as infer connivance with them. Second, those who voluntarily and knowingly will conceal them in houses or estates. Third, those who, by words or writing, will spread false or alarming reports, by which the public order may be disturbed or will make against it any kind of demonstration whatever. Fourth, all owners or administrators of rural estates who will not give prompt notice to the nearest authorities of the passage of some band through the same estates. Those included within paragraphs first and second of this article shall be punished by imprisonment from six months to two years, or by hard labor from one to three years, according to the gravity of the case. Those who, being included in paragraph second, are the ascendants, descendants, spouses or brothers of the parties concealed by them, shall not suffer the penalty aforesaid; but they shall remain subject to the vigilance of the authorities during the time the court-martial shall direct. Those included in paragraph third of this article shall be punished by a fine of from twenty-five to one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment from one month to one year, according to the gravity of the offense. Those included in paragraph fourth of this article shall be punished by a fine of from two hundred to two thousand dollars.

Article 7. The local authorities of the villages who will not give notice to their immediate superiors of the passage through their villages of armed men will be ministerially punished by said superiors by a fine of from two hundred to two thousand dollars, or by a seclusion of from two months to three years.

Article 8. Whatever resident of a village, who, having information of the proximity or passage of armed men by the village, will not give notice of it to the authorities, shall suffer a fine of from five dollars to five hundred dollars.

Article 9. All residents of a village threatened by some band, who, being between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five years, and have no physical disability, are obliged to present themselves for the common defense as soon as called; and for failing to do so they shall be punished by a fine of from five dollars to two thousand dollars, or by imprisonment from fifteen days to four months. If the authorities think it more proper to punish the village for not having defended itself, they may impose upon it a fine of from two hundred dollars to two thousand dollars, and the said fine shall be paid by all those together who, being in the category prescribed by this article, did not present themselves for the common defense.

Article 10. All owners or administrators of rural estates who, being able to defend themselves, will not prevent the entrance in the said estates of *guerilleros* or other malefactors, or after these have entered will not give immediate information of it to the nearest military authority, or will receive on the estates the tired and wounded horses of the gang, without informing the said authority of the fact, shall be punished for it by a fine of from one hundred to two thousand dollars, according the importance of the case; and if it is of great gravity they shall be put in prison and sent to the court-martial, to be tried by the latter, conformably with the law. The fines shall be paid to the principal administrators of rents to which the estate belongs. The provision of the first part of this article is applicable to the populations.

Article 11. Whatever authorities, whether political, military, or municipal, shall abstain from proceeding in conformity with the provisions of this law against parties suspected or known to have committed the offenses provided for in said law will be ministerially punished by a fine of from fifty dollars to one thousand dollars; and if it appear that the fault was of such nature as to import complicity with the criminals, the said authorities will be submitted, by order of the Government, to the court martial, to be tried by the latter and punished according to the gravity of the offense.

Article 12. Thieves shall be tried and sentenced in conformity with article 1 of this law, whatever the import, nature, and circumstances of the theft.

Article 13. The sentence of death pronounced for offenses provided for by this law shall be executed within the delays prescribed in it, and it is prohibited that any demands for pardon be gone through. If the sentence is not death, and the criminal is a foreigner, even after its execution the Government may use towards him the faculty it has to expel from the territory of the nation all obnoxious strangers.

Article 14. Amnesty is granted to those who may have belonged and may still belong to armed bands, if they present themselves to the authorities before the 15th of November next, provided they have committed no other offenses subsequently to the date of the present law. The authorities will receive the arms of those who will present themselves to accept the amnesty.

Article 15. The Government reserves the faculty to declare when the provisions of this law shall cease.

Each one of our Ministers is charged with the execution of this law in the part which concerns him, and will give the necessary orders for its strict observance.

Given at the Palace of Mexico, 31 October, 1865.

MAXIMILIAN.

JOSE F. RAMIREZ,
Minister of Foreign Affairs, charged with the Ministry of State.

JUAN DE DIOS PEZA, Minister of War.

LUIS ROBLES PEZULA, Minister of Improvement.

JOSE MARIE ESTEVA, Minister of the Interior.

PEDRO ESCUDERO Y. ECHANOVA, Minister of Justice.

MANUEL SILICEO, Minister of Public Instruction and Religious Worship.

FRANCISCO DE P. CESAR, Sub Secretary of the Treasury.

PRIZE FIGHT IN LOUISIANA.

Fight Between Tom King and Jim Turner for One Thousand Dollars a Side—Fifty-six Rounds Fought in Fifty Minutes—King the Winner.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—The great prize fight between Tom King, of New Orleans, and Jim Turner, of the English ring, for one thousand dollars a side, took place to-day, near the town of Plaquemines, Iberville parish, about one hundred miles above New Orleans. Three steamers were engaged to convey spectators and backers and friends of the contestants, and many others went on the packet boats, starting on Tuesday evening. About two thousand persons, including a number of negroes, gathered around the ring. The affair was quiet and orderly, the fight being conducted strictly according to the new rules of the London ring. King was handled by Cunningham, Cast-iron Charley and Ben Kelly; Pat Battle, Tom Seymour, and Jim Fitzgerald acted as seconds for Turner. The fight lasted forty-nine and a half minutes, in which fifty-six rounds were fought. Much science was displayed, but no severe punishment given. King won by superior wrestling powers, his policy being to rush in, throw his man and fall heavily upon him. King won all the events—first throw in the first round, first blood in the third, and first knock down with a body blow in the eighteenth. There were two fouls claimed by Turner's seconds, and one by King's, but neither was allowed by the referee, who is a prominent legal gentleman. Turner proved the hardest hitter, and gave King one or two bad falls on the ropes, making him very shaky and unsteady on his pins from the forty-second to the forty-eighth rounds. King got his second wind and revived in the fifty-fourth round, and planted a heavy blow with his right on Turner's throat, making him labor heavily in breathing. In the fifty-sixth round he got Turner around the neck and choked him, and finally fell with his elbow and the whole weight of his body on Turner's throat. The latter was picked up and carried to his corner senseless. Time was called, and as Turner did not come to the scratch, the sponge was thrown up in token of King's victory.

Turner soon recovered, and begged to continue the fight, but it was too late, the decision having been given by the referee in favor of King. Turner's backers and friends deserted him. King was carried on the shoulders of the crowd in triumph. What injuries were inflicted are internal, but not severe.

It is estimated that $40,000 was bet on the result. The gamblers went on their boat to College Point and telegraphed the result to their colleagues in the city. The latter immediately began to hedge their bets, and succeeded in thus doing the uninitiated out of a large sum.

Another match between these two men for $5000 is talked of, and will probably be gotten up.

THE CZAR.—The Emperor of Russia has just given to the Emperor Napoleon the two finest of the three horses which are to be seen in the Exhibition. One is a bay stallion, called Fakel, five years old, and the other, Jasau, a chesnut, of the same age. According to a St. Petersburg correspondent the Czar has taken with him to Western Europe, gold snuff-boxes, diamond brooches, bracelets, etc., to the value of 300,000 roubles, or somewhat more than £45,000, besides 1500 orders, of which twelve are the St. Andrew.

NEW FUEL FOR OCEAN STEAMERS

Petroleum as Fuel—Third Trial by the United States Steamer Palos—The Experiment Successful.

BOSTON, July 3.—The third sea trial of the United States steamer Palos, using crude petroleum as fuel instead of coal, took place to-day.

The steamer left the Navy Yard about 12 o'clock, under the charge of Captain C. W. Blanchard, Commander, having on board Chief Engineer Kellogg and other members of the Board of Experiment, besides J. G. Cook, Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University; General F. A. Osborn; Captain Moore, United States Navy; ex-Mayor J. V. C. Smith, of Boston; Drs. Calvin Ellis, H. R. Oliver, C. T. Page, Sheldon and other scientific men, and J. H. Sears, Messrs. Merrill, of the Downer Kerosene Company; Charles W. Cartwright, President of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and other merchants of this city; also Colonel Henry R. Foote, Stillman B. Allen, and J. H. Winsor, owners of the patent. Some changes have been made in the steam connections with the donkey engine for driving the air pumps, and also on the coils of pipe on the retorts used for preparing the petroleum for use. These changes worked to decided advantage on this occasion. All the other arrangements in the machinery are substantially the same as on the previous trials.

By order of Commodore Rogers the officers of the Palos were instructed to sail a distance of forty-five miles, and to make tests of the power of the fuel to generate the steam in the boilers over a measured distance, which was from Buoy No. 7 to Nahant, a distance of seven and sixty one-hundredth miles. The distance from the Long Wharf to Nahant, fifteen miles, was accomplished in one hour and ten minutes, the first regular test being between Buoy No. 7 and that off Nahant. On the run back the trip was made to Fort Independence in forty-six minutes, which was regarded as fast time for a gunboat, which had never made over eight and a half miles an hour with coal. The rate of twelve knots was made against wind and tide, with a pressure of thirty-two pounds of steam. The vessel was fourteen inches deeper in the water than on the previous trials, and was in bad trim. The virtue of the petroleum in this instance was demonstrated in a very striking manner. Making a long turn off Fort Independence the Palos passed the buoy and proceeded to Nahant, again making still better time, although the effect produced by the mingling of salt water with the fresh water in the boilers, as in all steam vessel boilers, tended to reduce the quantity of steam and speed during the third run. The invited guests on board so well pleased were they with the result of the experiment, organized a meeting to give expression to their views on the subject of the use of petroleum as fuel. The meeting was called to order by ex-Mayor J. V. C. Smith, of Boston, and was organized by appointing Mr. Charles W. Cartwright Chairman, who made a few remarks, in which he extolled the success which had attended the experiment. The following resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, were introduced and passed unanimously:—

Resolved, That we have witnessed with great interest the third sea trial of the United States steamer Palos, using crude petroleum instead of coal, and cheerfully bear witness, that in our judgment, the apparatus is simple, practical, efficient, and safe; that a run of between forty and fifty miles in the open sea, at a speed fifty per cent. greater than ever was made on this vessel with coal, and with a steady and uniform pressure of steam, demonstrates the practicability of using petroleum as fuel, and the incalculable value of Colonel Foote's invention.

Resolved, That the commercial, manufacturing, and mercantile interests of Massachusetts and the world demand cheap freights with rapid transportation, and that the experiment we have to-day witnessed gives promise of great results to be obtained by this discovery.

Resolved, That the thanks of the commercial world are due to Colonel H. R. Foote and his associates for the great discovery, which must soon produce a revolution in ocean steam navigation.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the naval officers attached to the Palos for courtesies extended to us during the trip.

Speeches were made by Professor Cook, Dr. Smith, Captain Moore, and others. Professor Cook said the fact of burning petroleum and applying the heat as a generator of water in steamboat boilers had been fully established on the present occasion. The only question that now remained to be settled was its safety and economy, and that question was being settled by just such experiments as he had witnessed to-day. He had not the slightest doubt as to the feasibility and practical application of petroleum as a substitute for coal on ocean steamships.

Captain Moore, one of the oldest officers in the navy, and who was present at Fulton's first trial of the application of steam to boats, said that the experiments now being made on the Palos were an earnest of the faith the Government had in petroleum.

The following is a condensed statement of the results: First run, 7 61-100 miles; time, 59 minutes; pounds of steam, 30; revolutions; 2526. Second run, time 55 minutes; pounds of steam, 32; revolutions, 2260. Fourth run, time 50 minutes; pounds of steam, 32; revolutions, 2769. The measured running time was thirty and a half nautical miles, which was accomplished in a total of three hours and fifteen minutes.—*N. Y. Times.*

COLOMBIA.

Mosquera a Prisoner—Wind Up of Another Napoleonic Agent in America—Coup d'Etat of General Acosta.

By the steamer Moro Castle, from Havana, we have the confirmation of Mosquera's capture and the end of his dictatorship. The tone of the press and the attitude assumed by the Governors of Antisquina, Santan, Tolima, and other States, left no doubt that the policy of General Mosquera, as manifested in his semi-official manifesto, published February 2, 1867, and as shown by his conduct in connection with the steamer R. R. Cuyler, would meet with signal opposition. Few, however, were prepared to expect so sudden and singular a *denouement* as is described in the following.

CARTHAGENA, June 9.—The revolution inaugurated by the *gran General* Mosquera has at length come to an end, and the *gran General* has come to grief. The *coup de main* which he perpetrated a little over a month ago was helped on by General Santos Acosta, who commanded the troops which Mosquera had gathered in and around Bogota. It now turns out that this same Acosta has been the chief instrument in bringing Mosquera to a short stop. On the 22d of May, the Grand General, Mosquera, was invited, and attended a dinner given in his honor in the capital, by the executive officers. After the entertainment he retired to the palace, and had enjoyed a few hours' repose, when, at about three o'clock in the morning he was aroused by the noise and clamor of the soldiers and populace assembled in the plaza in front of the palace. He at once got up, donned his uniform and mounted his charger to lead his troops (as he supposed them still to be), in order to put down what he judged an insurrection. But before reaching the street he reconsidered and returned again to his room, only to find it occupied by a body of soldiers detailed by Acosta for the purpose. They at once arrested him, and put him out of condition to do any harm. He was afterwards confined in the building known as the College of Saint Bartoleme, and put under a guard composed of the militiamen.

After having well plied Mosquera with wine and delicacies, and gratified his vanity with eulogistic speeches, Acosta and several of the leading army officers sent him to bed, and at once brought out the troops to carry out the above plan. Mosquera never suspected the men who are at the bottom of the plot, least of all Acosta, who has taken the oaths, assumed the Presidential chair, and formed a new ministry, consisting of Generals Mendoza, Ferro, and Martine, and Dr. Gutierrez. An extraordinary session of Congress has been convened, and Mosquera will be brought before that body on a charge of high treason.

The blockade of Santa Martha has been abandoned in consequence of the ill fortune which has attended Mosquera.

Acosta has published a proclamation announcing these events, and giving his motives for heading the revolution. He states that he assumes supreme power only until a successor to Mosquera can be legally chosen.—*N. Y. Herald.*

AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Yellow Fever—The Alleged Revenue Frauds—The City Scrip—Abstraction of State Bonds.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—Dr. Smith, of the New Orleans Board of Health, reports to Collector Kellogg that no fears are as yet apprehended that yellow fever will assume an epidemic phase. The pamphlet of R. King Cutler, inculpating the Collector and other parties in extensive frauds, was distributed this morning, but its allegations are generally discredited.

Mayor Heath has to-day promulgated his opinion in regard to the city scrip, having ascertained conclusively that $1,500,000 of the notes now in circulation are without legal authority. The allegation that the State Legislature legalized the large issue of scrip is without foundation. Affidavits are about to be promulgated, showing an abstraction of State bonds to the amount of $80,000 by certain parties. The affidavits will be transmitted to Washington as early as Friday. It is stated on good authority that an ex-Confederate Major-General has been to-day commissioned to fit out a filibustering expedition.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Society of St. Patrick Does not Exhibit a British Ensign on Dominion Day—French Rouge Papers in Mourning—Affairs in Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 3.—Considerable excitement prevails over the fact that the St. Patrick's Society, which on Dominion Day hoisted several flags, did not include in the number a British ensign.

Some of the French rouge papers are out in mourning.

Hon. John Rose, the ministerial candidate, has declined the nomination for Montreal Centre.

A man named Arcaud was drowned while bathing to-day, and a blacksmith named Kelly was found dead in his workshop from the effects of intemperance.

The agents of the Southern Relief Fund here are meeting with but small success.

RAILWAY DISASTERS.—During the first three months of the current year, thirteen railway accidents have occurred in Great Britain. One was caused by a broken rail, two by broken springs, one by a broken wheel-tire, one by overloading a goods engine, one by an excessive quantity of luggage on the roof of a passenger carriage, three from defective signals and station management, three from neglect on the part of the railway servants, and one, presumably, from wilful malice.

The Fairies Outdone.

The Princess, in the Fairy Tale, dropt pearls from her mouth when she opened it, but whoever uses that talisman of science, SOZODONT, will have a mouthful of pearls that will never drop out, darken, or decay.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 thsm

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of
STERLING SILVER AND PLATED-WARE
To be found at their manufactory,
No. 35 South THIRD Street, and at the Warerooom,
No. 1126 CHESNUT street.
These goods are all of their own manufacture. As Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market.
Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves, at the following hotels:—
GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia
LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ASHLAND HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburg.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.
Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, when desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice.
SMYTH & ADAIR.
6 27 thstu3mrp] Manufactory, No. 35 S. THIRD St. Warerooom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WATCHES,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR
BAILEY & CO.,
SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
A full assortment of these TIME-KEEPERS always on hand. [6 7 fmwtf
No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE SALE July 9.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Robert Pollock, deceased—LOT Salmon and Somerset street, Nineteenth Ward.

Same Estate—DESIRABLE COUNTRY PLACE, 13 ACRES, Ridge Road, and Edgeley Point Lane, Twenty-first Ward.

Same Estate—4 GROUND-RENTS, $87 50, $64, $72, and $72 each.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of George Moore, deceased—Two-story BRICK DWELLING, No. 23 Ashland street, First Ward.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Ann H. Busban deceased—Three-story BRICK DWELLING, No. 1338 Parrish street, east of Broad.

Same Estate—WELL-SECURED GROUND-RENT, $75 a year.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Dr. John Vanzvle, deceased—Two-story BRICK DWELLING, German street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Same Estate—3 FRAME DWELLINGS, German street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Thomas J. A. Henkels, deceased—Three-story BRICK DWELLING, No. 1513 North Seventh street, above Jefferson.

NEW THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, three-story brick stable, carriage-house, shade and large lot, corner of Columbia avenue, Hancock street and Mascher street; 160 feet front.

MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, S. W. corner of Thirty-sixth and Locust streets; 140 feet front, 202 feet deep. It has all the modern conveniences. Immediate possession.

Executors' Sale—Estate of Rev. John P. Robins, deceased—3 THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 627 Marshall street, between Green and Coates.

Same Estate—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1316 Parrish street.

MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1352 Richmond street, between Huntingdon street and Lehigh avenue.

VALUABLE MOROCCO DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 1130 St. John street; 46 feet 5 inches on St. John street, 46 feet 5 inches on Canal street; 146 feet deep.

THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, occupied as a tobacco manufactory, S. E. corner of Broad and Wallace streets.

VALUABLE COLLEGE BUILDING, known as "White Hall," river Delaware, at College wharf, two miles below Bristol, Bucks county, Pa.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT, 20 acres, known as "Linwood," Chelton Hills, five minutes' walk of the Old York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, with side yard, No. 1738 Coates street, 26 feet front.

BANK AND OTHER STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

Peremptory Sale—for account of whom it may concern—

88 90 Huntingdon and Broad Top Consolidated 7 per cent. Bonds.

For Other Accounts—

9 shares Cheltenham and Willow Grove Turnpike Co. Par, $100.

$10,000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Consolidated 7 per cent. Bonds.

$6000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.

$250 Ridge Avenue and Manayunk Railway Bonds.

20 shares Southwark Bank.

90 shares Mechanics' Bank.

50 shares Gilpin Gold and Silver Mining Company of Colorado.

150 shares Enterprise Gold and Silver Mining Company of Colorado. [6 6 3t

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 108 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862. Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

FOURTH EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Santa Anna Shot by the Liberals.

Surrender of Vera Cruz.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—The French corvette Phelgetant, from Vera Cruz, has arrived at the Southwest Pass. Vera Cruz surrendered to the Liberals on the 27th of June.

Santa Anna was shot on the morning of June 25, at Sisal.

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

Commercial Report to 12 O'clock.

LONDON, July 5—Noon.—Consols, 95⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 72¾; Illinois Central, 79½; Erie, 44.

LIVERPOOL, July 5—Noon.—The estimated sales of Cotton to-day is 10,000 bales. Middling Upland 10½d., and Orleans 11d. Sales for the week 50,000 bales, of which 13,000 were to speculators and exporters. Stock 738,000 bales, of which 336,000 were American.

LONDON, July 5—Noon.—Market unchanged.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 5.—The steamship America, from New York, arrived here yesterday.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, July 5—2 P. M.—Consols, 93½; Erie, 44½; Illinois Central and United States 5-20s unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 5—2 P. M.—Cotton and Provisions unchanged. Petroleum, 1d. higher. All other articles unchanged.

LONDON, July 5—2 P. M.—Linseed Cakes, £9 12s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

The Court-room was crowded as usual, and among the spectators were Senator Howard, of Michigan, ex-Senator H. S. Lane, of Indiana, and other members of Congress.

The jury in the case, who had spent the day (yesterday) at Silver Spring, on Mr. F. P. Blair's place, seemed to be benefited by the day's recreation. Judge Fisher is also improving in health.

Mr. Carrington said the prosecution proposed to close their case by offering in evidence the record of the conviction by the Military Commission of the other assassination conspirators. He believed there was a recent act of Congress allowing such record to be offered.

Mr. Bradley said before any record evidence was offered he desired to know whether the prosecution would recall Susan Ann Jackson, Cleaver and Rhodes for further cross-examination.

Mr. Carrington replied that it had been agreed that Susan Jackson and Rhodes should be recalled, but he was not aware that anything had been said about recalling Cleaver, but he was not disposed to interpose any objection, however.

Mr. Pierrepont proposed to put in evidence the Almanac for the year 1865, for the purpose of showing when the moon rose on the night of April 14, and the condition of the moon at that time at Washington.

Mr. Carrington said there was a precedent for this in a case tried before Judge Carter, when the contents of an almanac were admitted in evidence.

Mr. Merrick objected.

Mr. Pierrepont said he did not suppose there was any serious objection to the almanac, on account of the maker of the almanac.

Mr. Merrick said he had objected on several grounds. He had playfully added another objection, that it was the *Tribune* almanac, and the *Tribune* had been very severe upon this case.

Mr. Pierrepont replied that the alteration was made in 1865 and, therefore, could have no bearing upon this case. He preferred to offer this almanac, for, if it was necessary, they could bring all the astronomical machinery of the Smithsonian Institute here to prove the same facts.

Judge Fisher suggested the American Almanac would be the most correct one to use, and after some further discussion, a messenger was despatched to the State Department for an American Almanac.

Mr. Pierrepont announced that there were several more witnesses he desired to examine, and he called John C. Thompson and proceeded to examine him.

The witness lives at "T. B.," Maryland; has been there since the trial commenced; in the Spring of 1865 lived at "T. B." and kept a hotel there. Harold came there some time in March and brought a couple of carbines and guns and a navy revolver; no one came with him; he put the arms in my bar room; and said he was going on the Potuxent to shoot ducks; he said Surratt would come there, but the latter did not. John Harold; he left the next morning, but I do not know what route he took. I know Atzerott; never saw Surratt at my place in March, 1865; I saw him on April 3; did not see Atzerott that day. Atzerott never stayed all night in my house; did not see Atzerott after April 3; don't remember any special occurrence on the 13th or 26th of March; did not see Surratt there; on April 2 Surratt passed my house on the coach from Leonardstown; Leonardstown is on Britton's Bay, which empties into the Potomac.

Mr. Bradley said they did not wish to ask the witness any questions now, but they might wish to send for him.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Continued from the Third Edition.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

Mr. Paine moved to suspend the rules in order that he might introduce a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Major-General Philip H. Sheridan for his able and faithful performance of the duties of Commander of the Military District of Texas and Louisiana.

The rules were suspended—yeas 110, nays 18, and the joint resolution was read three times and passed.

Mr. Phelps (Md.) presented a communication from Joseph A. Stewart, who had been contesting his (Mr. Phelps') seat at the last session, stating that after taking testimony, he found that it was insufficient, and therefore withdrawing from the contest. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Marshall (Illinois) presented a protest from Messrs. Grover, Jones, and Beck, Representatives from the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts of Kentucky, against the action of the House on Wednesday, asserting that they were legally elected, that their seats are contested, and that no allegation can be made against their loyalty, declaring that the action of the House was in direct violation of all the laws and precedents, that it was a subversion of the rights of the State of Kentucky and of themselves and their constituents, and claiming their right to be admitted to their seats. The paper having been read, Mr. Marshall stated that he had learned that a notice of contest had been presented in the case of Jones, and he therefore moved that in regard to the other two, Messrs Grover and Beck be discharged from the further consideration, and that they be duly sworn and admitted to their seats. He declared that the right of representation was sacred and holy, and that the American people would not look with indifference upon an act of such gross injustice to a State.

Mr. Logan asserted that there were charges of disloyalty against the members named; they were asserted in the resol